New-York Daily Times.

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of her husband, as any other person. She may also bind out or hire out her minor children. Also, hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship that the mother, if living with her husband, sign the same.

The bill aims at abuses that exist to an alarming extent, yet with the multitude of claim bills and minor local matters, we question if its fate is not the same as inevitably heretofore.

THE MARINE COURT BILL.

Hon. S. BARNES introduced a bill in relation to the Marine Court of New-York, the main provisions of which are as follows:—

Sec. 1 changes title to the "City Court of the City of New-York," and reduces the number of Judges to six, the present Judges holding office until the expiration of their term.

Sec. 2. The three extra Judges to be appointed by the Governor and to hold office until the next election, when three are to be elected. Those elected are to hold office for the respective terms of two, four and six years, to be decided by ballot, and thereafter the Judges all to be elected to serve six years.

Sec. 3. The Judges so appointed and elected to be paid, like others, five thousand dollars and receive like salaries with the Judges of the Marine Court.

Sec. 4 extends the jurisdiction of the Court to cases of assault, libel, seduction, crim. con., and the like, where the damages claimed are not more than $1,000. If not over that amount of damages be given when the action is brought in any other court, the defendant shall be entitled to full costs and the plaintiff to none.

Sec. 5 gives the Court equal power with the Court of Common Pleas, over all matters within its jurisdiction.

Sec. 6 defines the course of proceedings in the commencement of an action in said Court.

Sec. 7. The pleadings to be in writing and verified on oath, as in other superior tribunals.

Sec. 8 provides for plaintiff taking judgment by default, as in the Supreme Court, when the summons is not answered.

Sec. 9. When issue shall be joined, the causes to be put on general Calendar for trial.

The remaining sections designate the costs, settle as to what amount the parties to the action shall be entitled, provide that the present Clerk shall hold office until the expiration of his term, authorize the holding of special and general terms, provide for appeals from special to general terms, and to the Superior Court, transfer all appeals from the Marine Court now pending in the Common Pleas, to the City Court, and repeal all acts inconsistent with the provisions herein contained.

MORE OFFICERS.

Mr. DAWSON to-day called up his resolution, offered yesterday, for the appointment of JEREMIAH DWYER as door-keeper to the outside door to the clerk-room. The matter was urged pertinaciously, and members doubtless should have realized the necessity for an athletic man at every door in the building, but they didn't, and the matter was postponed to give time for deliberation.

PROHIBITION AGAIN.

I thought that until the Ides of March at least, I should hear no more of the Prohibitory law. I fancied that both the friends and foes of that measure were settled down contentedly to await the decision of the Court of Appeals. Not exactly. This morning, Mr. GLOVER introduced a bill to repeal the law. Quite an animated and passionate debate followed on a motion to refer the bill to a select, instead of a Standing, Committee. It went to the former by a vote of Ayes, 67; Noes, 22. This reference, according to Parliamentary usage, informs a favorable report on the bill,—and probably that will insure an unfavorable report, and probably both will involve an intolerable discussion. Eventually "favorable" and "unfavorable," and "intolerable" will end in smoke. I think the Legislature has yet to be elected that will repeal the "Law for the prevention of pauperism and crime."

A VARIETY CHORUS.

I detect, in the new State officers, and in their organists, one of the most beautiful traits in the human character—love and regard of their relatives,—which extends, I believe, even to the third and fourth removes. I am aware of the incredulity which will meet my assertion, and shall, as soon as possible, compile a list of names, and their relations to other names, which will fully sustain my proposition. But I could not withhold from the public the general knowledge of the affection which pervades the State Hall, even until I could determine the details of brothers and brothers-in-law, fathers and fathers-in-law, and cousins and half-cousins that have places under the wings of the Secretaries, and Comptrollers, and Engineers, and Editors that go to make up the Know-Nothing Administration. I will, at an early day, furnish the particulars; but, in the interim, I hope the rank and file of the Order will take my word for it that the "family circle" is quite complete.

CAPITAL ON HIRE AND ON HIRE AT THE CAPITAL.

Some of the incidents connected with the removals and appointments made by the new Order are rather instructive.

It is a noted fact that nearly all the leading Hindoos in the State were down here, and that a regular tariff of prices was fixed for their services in procuring appointments. Twenty-five per cent. of the salary expected was, I believe, about the average range of the market, with an admitted right to share alike in the stealings. At times there were special bargains made, one of which was somewhat thus: A and B were from the same locality, and both aspirants for the lucrative position of Superintendent of Repairs. A primitive and noted Hindoo is "*Steve*," *from the same locality*. His influence with the appointing powers was thought to be some, and, of course, both A and B were anxious to enlist him in their behalf. Quietly drops in where "Steve" was quartered, and suggests that in a certain Bank he has deposited to his credit about $500. If he could only obtain the appointment of Superintendent, he thought he could get along without that $500, and S might find it useful. A practical suggestion, and one that "*Steve" would not refuse to take into consideration*—but, at the same time, he was not prepared to give an answer until he could turn it over and around and toss it about a little. He would be as speedy in doing this as possible, and thought about *five hours would bring him to a conclusion.*

Exit A, and in a few moments enter B.

B wants to be Superintendent full as much as A, and he wants "Steve" to help him a little more than he did A. Time is precious, when you are after an office, and men rapidly come to an understanding of the position. If B wants "Steve" he must see A's pile and go a trifle better. B puts up enough to cover A, and runs up the pool to $500, and what is more satisfactory planks the stuff.

When A came for his answer "Steve" took high moral ground, and was "agin" selling himself, and of course and so on. Well, the contest went ahead, and in the deal A took the office and saved his $500. B is minus the office and minus his $500, and the city is minus "Steve."

Another general rumor is, that some of the best appointments have been given to the Republicans. I should not wonder. Merit deserves success, and who more meritorious than those who have the good sense and the honesty to vote the Republican ticket?

It is further said that the most successful applicants were those whose papers were indorsed by the most whole-souled, devoted Republican in the State. He happens to be a member of the Order, and the President of a Council, and signed as such. He always set his candidates up steep, and of course the Canal Board took him and them for law and gospel.

I know a man who knows another man that knows at least three of the new appointees as "Choctaws,"—in fact, the respected and revered medicine man of the tribe.

No better selections than those could have been made, but I mistrust that in the next campaign the Order will not find them the men it took them for.

I am afraid that Samuel is being bamboozled much after the fashion that he bamboozled everybody in his early days. LEO.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Canal Board made the following additional appointments this afternoon:

Engineers—J. Platt Goodsell, Division Engineer for the Eastern Division; Charles F. Smith, First Assistant Engineer.

Collectors—J. Thomas Davis, West Troy; Nathan Baker, Horse Heads; Nathaniel S. Pettengill, Dresden; Edward J. Galentine, Scottsville; John S. Steddem, Jr., Higgins, and W. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville.

Weigh Masters—Israel Shadbolt, West Troy; Benjamin L. Higgins, Syracuse, and Lewis Pond, Utica.

Inspectors—Benj. F. Middleton, Stanton Pendleton and Walter Barry, Brooklyn; Charles W. Chase, Luther Caldwell, Edward G. Chase and John Fowler, New-York; Joshua Munroe, David Perry, Jr., Chas. W. Whitney and Hiram Holden, Albany; Joseph P. Tall, Stephen J. Lewis, Charles Mead and Erastus Snow, Troy; R. J. Schermerhorn, Schenectady; Hiram Van Slyck and Leonard Moore, Utica; George H. Pliny, R. Rue, and James L. Delmater, Syracuse; Gideon Hurlburt, Tonawanda; John R. Wadkins, Whitehall; Chester Penfield, John H. Hall and Chas. G. Mattin, Oswego.

The work on sections 126 and 127 was ordered to be suspended, until the questions pending as to the claim, &c., be settled.

The Board then adjourned till the 30th inst.

The appointments for the Eleventh Section of the Erie Canal have not yet been made.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message on Kansas Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No new movements are reliably indicated.

The President's Message on Kansas affairs excites no apprehensions, and will not freighten the Banks men from their folly, as was hoped. The President has ample means already at command to preserve order in Kansas. If he deems the case critical, he will prove it by effecting the organization of the House. S.

The President's Kansas Message—The Dispatches by the Africa.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No one outside of the President's Cabinet knew of his intention to communicate a Special Kansas message—hence it took both his political friends and foes by surprise.

Considering the summary manner in which the House refused to read his Annual Message, and the large majority in favor of reading the Kansas Message, it is regarded by the friends of the Administration as an important event, and causes them jubilant emotions.

The official dispatches received by the *Africa* do not change our relations with England from the position they were in previous advices.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a communication which had been received from the President, in Executive Session, and from which the injunction of secrecy, had been removed, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated Jan. 19, 1856, in which it is declared that the British Government intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty direct or indirect in Central America.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the letter be transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, and printed. He then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. CASS desired to speak, but, not being well, he yielded the floor to Mr. MASON, who thought that debate was not now exactly proper, but definite action by the Executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain, of a total disregard of treaty stipulations with this country. When the question shall be presented to the Senate or Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this Government. England will be held to a strict performance of treaty obligations.

Mr. SEWARD agreed with Mr. MASON that debate ought not to be indulged in till the House is organized; still he thought there ought to be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of this controversy with England. Unnecessary delay is indecision, and indecision often loses a good cause, while decision as often wins bad ones.

Mr. CASS saw no reason why this subject should not be fully discussed before the American people, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monday, August 4th.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of Government in Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it, and he urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes exclusively to the principles embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the system of government and the laws passed to put it into operation; and adds, that while Nebraska was successfully organized, the organization of Kansas was long delayed and was attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly from local maladministration, and partly from the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some States with views foreign to the interests and rights of the Territory. Gov. REEDER, instead of constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be deviated from his official obligations by other objects, thereby himself setting an example of violation of law and duty which rendered his removal necessary. The President, in the message, also alludes to the misdirected zeal of the *propagandist emigration, as the cause of the clashing* of the Slavery and Anti-Slavery interests, and as emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this inchoate State.

The first Legislative Assembly, whatever may have been the informalities of its election, was, for all practical purposes, a lawful body. In this connection *the President reviews Gov. REEDER's* conduct regarding the removal of the seat of Government, and his refusal to sign Bills passed by that body. He then adds *that the ill-feeling in Kansas* has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace not only of Kansas but of the Union.

Relative to the recent Convention, which formed a Free-State Constitution, he says it was a party, and not the people, who acted thus contrary to the principles of public law and practice, under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the constitutional authorities of Kansas is revolutionary in its character, and, should it reach the point of organized resistance, it will be treasonable insurrection, which it will be the duty of the Federal Government to suppress.

He then adds that it is not for the President to define the duties of States or Territories, or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust; it is his duty to cause it to be executed. The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected. It is the President's duty to preserve order in the Territory, and vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government from all encroachments from without. Although the serious and threatening disturbances announced by Gov. SHANNON in December last were quieted without the effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorder there unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them.

He concludes by saying that when the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Government, and be of sufficient numbers for the formation of a State, that the proper course will be for a Convention of Delegates to prepare a Constitution. The President, therefore, recommends the enactment of a law to that effect, in order that the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State may be conducted in a *lawful and proper manner; and, further, that a* special appropriation be made, to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of laws, or the maintenance of public order in that Territory.

Mr. SEWARD differed from the President; but, under the present state of our Foreign Affairs, he would forego any argument on that matter now. When, in the judgment of a majority of the Senate, the time shall come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the positions and the sentiments which are contained in the message of the President.

Mr. MASON moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CLAYTON thought it would be better to organize a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. SEWARD suggested that as there were no opponents to the Administration on the Judiciary Committee, while on that of Territories there was only one, it would be but generous and fair to let the minority have a hearing, but he would not insist on a motion for that reference.

After further debate the Message was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The House opened with prayer.

Mr. FULLER said it had been his desire for weeks to *withdraw* as a candidate for Speaker, and had so expressed himself to his friends; but as they *had considered* his name under their control, and not his own, he had permitted its use without public objection. He wished now to withdraw and have it distinctly understood. He tendered his acknowledgments for the support he had received, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which he had been treated. He expressed the hope that the House would now adopt some plan by which another expedition might be avoided, by [illegible] to their constituents in the whole country.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to lay the whole subject on the table by rule of the House, and the House proceeded to vote the

FOURTH BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

Banks.....95 Richard W. Menard, Md., 1
Orr.....60 R. D. Campbell.....5
Fuller.....25 Scattering.....5

Morris, Bayly, Harris, Washington, Miller of Ind., Kassen and Wheeler, each 1.

Necessary to a choice, 101.

While Mr. Clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced a message from the President of the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio objected to its reception.

Sudden excitement sprang up all over the Hall, various gentlemen demanding to know the character of the communication.

The Clerk vainly endeavored to enforce order.

In the midst of the tumultuous Mr. ORR's voice was heard, expressing a hope that the President's Private Secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Cries—"Go on with the election," "order," &c.

Mr. CRAIGS claimed the right to be heard, declaring that he represented that District in North Carolina which first proclaimed its independence of Great Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confusion and cries of "Go on Craigs," "Hear him," "Hear him," "Order," etc.

Nearly all the members were on their feet.

Mr. CRAIGS said he would let gentlemen know that he was not to be put down by the noise.

Mr. PAYNE—In the name of God and my country, I am ashamed of these proceedings.

Mr. CRAIGS—And I am ashamed to have a colleague who objects to the exercise of my rights.

Renewed vociferations of "Order," "Call the roll," &c., &c. Intense excitement prevailing.

The Clerk essayed to speak.

Mr. CRAIGS (quiet being partially restored) made his point. He said they had a right to know who the character is that was thus kept out here.

Renewed cries of "order," "order," "down in front," "down in front."

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) made his point, saying nothing was in order excepting the election of a Speaker.

Mr. STEPHENS moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question.

THE SPEAKER MARSHAL.—That's right. I second it.

Messrs. CRAIGS and CAMPBELL withdrew their points, the latter declaring that he still maintained his objection.

Mr. STEPHENS' motion was agreed to by 93 majority.

The result of the 154th ballot for Speaker was then announced, as follows:

Banks.....95 Richard.....5
Orr.....60 Campbell, (Ohio).....5
Fuller.....25 Scattering.....5

Necessary to a choice 101.

The private Secretary was then again announced with a message in writing, if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it.

Mr. CRAIGS—It is the pleasure of the House.

The reading of the message was then ordered by twenty-two majority.

The document is the same as that sent to the Senate on Kansas affairs.

It was laid on the table and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No. 57—Edwin C. Little *et al.* vs. Levi W. Hall *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 122—Robert Forsyth vs. Wm. Kelly.—Error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. On motion of Mr. Gillett, for defendant, the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 46—James A. Abbott, plaintiff, vs. The Essex Company.—Argument was commenced by Mr. Abbott for plaintiff, and continued by Messrs. Marvin and Loring for defendants.

Pennsylvania Legislature—The Case of Passmore Williamson.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further legislation was not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction in this State. Rejected by 64 to 31.

A bill was then introduced to change the venue in the KANE and WILLIAMSON case from Delaware County to Philadelphia.

New-Jersey Legislature—State Temperance Convention, &c.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Air-Line Railroad bill was introduced into our Legislative Assembly to-day, with a strong speech by Mr. PARKY.

The State Temperance Convention was held here to-day. The resolutions adopted declare strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Gen. DUFF GREEN has been speaking before the Legislative Committee on Corporations, in favor of a bill for a railroad trust company, to protect railroad securities against foreign capital.

Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton—Three-Card Monte—The $50,000 Express Robbery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

In the Municipal Court to-day, Judge NASH presiding, EDWARD O. COBURN and BENJAMIN J. DALTON were put on trial for manslaughter, in causing the *death of WILLIAM SUMNER.*

Twenty-two witnesses were sworn for the prosecution, but the testimony has developed no new facts additional to what was shown at the preliminary *examination before the Police Court.*

ALBERT J. TITCOMB and BENJAMIN D. WATSON were to-day convicted of robbing an individual from the country of seventy-five dollars, by the game called three-card monte.

SAMUEL C. WHITE, alleged to be implicated in the fifty thousand dollars express robbery, was to-day discharged by the Court, and immediately afterwards was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of New-York. He will be taken to Buffalo, where, it is said, all the parties arrested for the robbery are to be tried.

Destructive Fire at Rome—Loss of Life.

ROME, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

A large block of wooden buildings in this village, owned by WERMOR, HEMLEY & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named JOHN MILLER, employed by a grocer in the building, was burned to death, being in the building when the roof fell in.

The building was occupied in part, by the owners, as a storehouse, and was insured for $6,000. The other occupants are as follows: JOHN POLLARD, shoe dealer; loss $1,500, insured for $1,000. NORTHRUP & EVERINGS, grocers; loss $20,000, insurance $11,000. SHEPHARD & BAKER, butter dealers; loss $20,000, insurance $15,000. *G. W. Tarr, grocer; loss $1,500*, insurance $1,300. The adjacent blocks were much injured. The total loss is about $60,000.

The Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Capt. DUPONT was called as a witness to-day in the case of Commander RINGGOLD, and denied in the most emphatic terms that the epithets, "liar, coward and scoundrel," were ever applied to him. His official letter to the Department calling attention to the assertions of Commander RINGGOLD was read. The evidence for the prosecution has closed, and that for the defence commences to-morrow.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The 4 o'clock train from New-York encountered, near Metuchin, a vehicle crossing the track. Both of the horses attached to the vehicle were killed, and the driver was slightly injured. The train was delayed an hour.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst. are received, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

Meeting of the Commutating Board.

The Board held a meeting on Wednesday, and ordered the relatting of Chath Lewis and Sixth Branch Reservoir, for the Black River Canal, which work had been declared abandoned on the 16th inst. The bonds of the defaulting contractor were also ordered placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for prosecution.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

DIMINISHED HOPES OF PEACE.

TEXT OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY EN ROUTE FOR VIENNA.

Denmark Refuses to Join the Alliance.

INTERESTING CRIMEAN NEWS.

Projected Change of Military Operations.

WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

Preparations for the Next Campaign.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

FURTHER DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The United States steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 10:40 A. M. of Wednesday, 9th, from Liverpool for New-York.

The new iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, has arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, under the command of Capt. JUDKINS, of the *Arabia*. The *Persia's* speed from Greenock to Liverpool averaged sixteen knots an hour. She left the Clough Light, Clyde, at 4:44 P. M. of Wednesday, the 9th, and the following is her log:

	M. H.	Arrived at Distance sailed
Cumbrais at	5:27	—
Pladdy	6:54	—
Allas Craig	7:36	25
Corsale Point	8:40	15
Mull of Galloway	10:12	27
Point of Ayr, (Isle of Man)	11:45	28
Bell Buoy, (Liverpool)	2:45	66
Total	10:45	179

Equal to 206 miles. The *Persia* exceeds by 1,300 tons the internal capacity of the largest of the present Cunarders. Her chief proportions are:

Length from figurehead to taffrail.....360 feet.
Length in the water.....340 feet.
Breadth of hull, 45 feet. Depth.....32 feet.
Breadth over all 71 feet. Burden.....2,400 tons.

According to the Government rule of admeasurement her power is equal to that of 900 horses; according to the plan laid down in Earl RAMSEY's bill, 1,900 horses; and according to JAMES WATT's old established rule, of 32,000 lbs. per horse, she would work up to 4,000 or 5,000 horses. She had seven water-tight compartments, separate sleeping accommodation for 300 passengers, and a clear promenade from stem to stern, along the roof of the deckhouse. The weight of iron in the *Persia* when launched was 2,200 tons, and, with the engines, 1,400 tons of coal and full cargo, will be 5,400 tons, with which she will draw 23 feet of water. Her accommodation is for 1,200 tons measurement of goods. Steam being the sole motive agent, she is but lightly rigged, with three masts. Bets are offered that she will accomplish the trip between Europe and America in seven days. She will sail from Liverpool about a month hence.

The news by the *Baltic* is briefly summed up. Speculation was on tiptoe to learn the issue of the peace propositions made by Russia. Rumors of all sorts were flying thick, but the truth is, that nothing could be known for at least a week, the term having been extended for Russia's decision to the 18th instant. Nevertheless, Berlin and Vienna dispatches do not hesitate to assert that advices are already in those capitals indicating that the Czar will make no further concessions. On the other hand, it is certain that formal conferences on the propositions are actually in session in St. Petersburg, and are attended by Counts NESSELRODE, ESTERHAZY, and Baron SEBASTIANI and SCHEELE. The *Indépendance Belge* publishes what purports to be the text of the propositions laid before Austria, and if the document be authentic the demands are so stringent that there is little hope of Russia accepting them. The general impression is that Russia will neither absolutely reject nor accept the allied terms, but will send (by Count STACKELBERG) counter-proposals to Vienna. In any case considerable delay seems inevitable.

A large amount of by-play continues to be carried on between Austria, Prussia and the smaller Germanic States. Denmark has published a circular stating that she will remain neutral, and that she has no connection with the Swedish Alliance. There is nothing new from the Crimea. Every one believes that in Spring hostilities will be transferred from the Crimea to Northern Russia. OMAR PASHA remains shut up in Redout Kale by the Winter and the Russians. The Emperor of the French again manifests an intention of going to the war. RUSSIAN COMMAN has published his new peace pamphlet.

The first period allowed to the Russian Cabinet for deliberation on the Austrian propositions, has been extended from Jan. 5, as first specified, to Jan. 8. This arises from Count ESTERHAZY not having reached St. Petersburg so early as was intended. The second period is extended, in like manner, from the 8th to the 18th of January.

This dispatch contradicts the paragraph that is going the round of the English papers, to the effect that the Russian reply was already on its way to Vienna.

The London *Morning Chronicle* says that the Russian reply will be sent to Vienna direct, and not be handed to Count ESTERHAZY. The return reply of Austria will be sent to Count ESTERHAZY to be by him communicated to Count NESSELRODE. This mode of transmission will create at least a month's delay in the negotiations.

A telegraph from Berlin declares that Count NESSELRODE has privately declared to Baron SEBASTIANI, the Saxon Envoy, that, in his opinion, Russia had made, in her declaration of Dec. 28, the furthest concessions she can make.

At the same time, it is understood that Russia consents to negotiate, and offers, in her turn, plausible propositions to serve as the basis of negotiations for a peace.

According to the correspondence of the London *Times* the acceptance or rejection by Russia of the Austrian propositions depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia. It is the knowledge of this *fact which raises or depresses the expectations of* the Austrian public according to the tenor of the intelligence from Berlin. Meanwhile, it is known that the instructions to the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory counsels to NESSELRODE, and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an autograph letter, very lately, to the Emperor ALEXANDER, to the same effect.

Correspondence says that France and England are taking a very high tone with Prussia, and threaten to extend the blockade to her ports. Hence King FREDERICK recommends to the Czar to come to terms.

Berlin correspondence continues to intimate that there is no doubt Austria has fully determined to induce the Germanic Diet to make a manifestation on the Eastern question. Count O'DONNELL, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, is commissioned to visit various of the German Courts, to pave the way for this object.

A Vienna telegraph adds: "Very favorable hopes are entertained as regards an understanding between Prussia and Austria, respecting the mode of treating the Peace question, both at St. Petersburg and at the Frankfort Diet." But little weight is to be attached to this vague surmise.

The Berlin correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* maintains firmly that the Austrian propositions are Austria's ultimatum, and on their rejection Austria will take the field. It is needless to say, that this statement must likewise be taken as a venture.

The Danish Government, in a circular addressed to the various European States, renews the declaration in favor of Schleswig-Denmark, persists in considering her position as a neutral Power, and refuses to admit that she is bound in any way by the treaty concluded on 23rd of November last, between Sweden and the Western Powers.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg reach us the 1st January, and do not harmonize with the

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

[illegible]

DAVID D'ANGERS was buried at Père la Chaise day before yesterday. DAVIS and BURDIN, the latter was buried in the same place six weeks ago, were two of the greatest sculptors France has produced. DAVID was besides a thinker, a poet, and a statesman. He was a Republican [illegible] Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris, and representative of the people [illegible] the Seine, under the Provisional Government of 1848. He was one of those who adhered to his republican principles to the last. He was the author of a large number of remarkable works, the most known of which are the Tomb of the Duchesse de Montebello, the monument of VENDREZ, and the bust of the great chemist of the age, ARAGO. Cousin, Béranger, Humboldt, the sculptor of the bust of Napoleon, [illegible]

The funeral of M. DAVID was the occasion of a great republican demonstration. A procession, [illegible] course of the youth of France, of [illegible] youth which the old fogy journals would have us believe spiritless, assembled on the bridge, and, forming in a long file, followed the remains of the distinguished [illegible] through the streets and left in the Cemetery. At the head of this funeral procession of young men marched Gen. CAVAIGNAC, the [illegible] gaudily gowned old Republican, the [illegible] grave young Republican [illegible] Cemetery, GAMBIER-PARGAIL of Bordeaux, [illegible] LAMENNAIS, MARIE, [illegible]

[illegible] to the composer, who [illegible] the Government [illegible] to make the [illegible] the well-known [illegible] of the deceased [illegible]. M. Halevy pronounced his address, which was full of feeling, of poetry and of art; [illegible] was a poetic mass [illegible] anything more overwhelming [illegible] of an orator's mouth. The necrologic element was pushed to its highest [illegible]. But M. Ebry was informed by the watchful police in the morning, before the funeral, that he had better have a cold—[illegible]—and stay away, which he did. A [illegible] from the Paris Police is equivalent to a [illegible]. So M. Ebry, determined not to lose the eloquence which he had prepared to pronounce over his departed friend, publishes the suppressed address in the Siècle of this morning; but it is evidently [illegible] by the editors to avoid the inevitable [illegible].

[illegible] from the Cemetery [illegible] was the subject of an enthusiastic demonstration, half personal, half political. The moment the noble old man [illegible] the Cemetery gate, he was surrounded by the young men who had formed the funeral escort, and saluted with [illegible] a thousand [illegible] "Vive Beranger!" [illegible] was affected to tears, and [illegible] of the young men nearest him, he [illegible] in him he embraced the whole rising generation of France, whom he loved so well. In looking on this multitude of young artists and students rendering homage with such an undaunted, fearless front, to the great living principle of liberty, one could not resist the conviction that there is yet hope for the future of France.

[illegible]

[illegible] which made their triumphal entry into Paris to-day, were the remains of General Forey's [illegible] three thousand in number, and a few [illegible] Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. They were commanded by General Niel, chief of the engineers at Sebastopol and at Bomarsund, and by General Forey. This division of the line was at the [illegible], the Mamelon-Vert, and at [illegible]. They were [illegible] on the Mediterranean by bad weather, and [illegible] hurried on to Paris with their company [illegible], and they thus entered [illegible] without preparation, and looked haggard, [illegible] the field of battle. [illegible] of the officers were [illegible] in epaulettes, and [illegible] brass buttons were scarcely perceptible from [illegible] of color. At the head of the remains of the [illegible] of the Line, and immediately behind General Niel, appeared the flag which the brave and much regretted Colonel Count Brancion was endeavoring to plant on the Mamelon-Vert, when he was pierced with several balls and fell dead. This flag is completely riddled with small shot, and hangs almost in shreds.

The Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard looked bright, compared to the Line; but then the greatest proportion of them were borrowed out of one of the barracks of Paris for the occasion, and had never seen Sebastopol. The same thing took place at the [illegible] of returned soldiers last week, and this is one reason why so little sympathy was exhibited by the populace as they passed the streets. The people who do all the shouting in the streets are precisely those who know most of what is going on in the ranks of the army, and knowing the deception that was being played off for theatrical effect, they abstained from cheering that part of the procession. But there could be no mistake in the hardy, bronzed, and rugged little fellows of the line; every movement, every line of their exterior told of Sebastopol, of the long night-watches in rain and snow, of the horrid life in the trenches, of the deadly struggles with the enemy. The occasion of this unmeaning deception on the part of the Government is difficult to understand.

No Russian trophies, it was remarked, appeared in the last procession. In that of the 29th December there was a considerable number of very bright brass cannon of large calibre, (field pieces,) which belonged to the Russians, while some of the horses that drew them were Russian, and now appeared as prisoners of war, working in the enemy's harness. But these were all, with the exception of some swords and sashes worn by officers who had taken them in personal combat with Russian officers. The friends of the Government say that no display was made of Russian flags and other striking trophies, which the victorious army had in its possession, out of respect to the feelings of Russia, who now has become a [illegible] from France for a treaty of peace. It is added that the refusal of the Government to permit these trophies to be carried, offended the officers who had won them to such an extent that they declined marching in the procession.

MADAME LA BARONNE DE VIGIER.

In 1836, Louis Philippe, for some reason, but I believe the public never knew why, made a wealthy speculator, of the name of Vigier, a Baron. Some persons, however, in view of the late King's well-known monomania on the subject of hygiene and public cleanliness, suppose it was for the excellent bath-house which that gentleman established at the Pont-Neuf, and which is yet known under the name of *Bains Vigier*. However that may be, he is the possessor of a great fortune, and it is his son who has just given the title of Baroness to our great [illegible] cantatrice, Sophie Cruvelli, or, as her name was published at the Mayor's office, Charlotte Cruvell. The marriage took place on Saturday last—first before the Mayor, then at a Catholic, and afterwards at a Protestant Church,—the young Baron being a Catholic, and Mademoiselle Cruvell a Protestant. So Cruvelli is at last a Baroness, and the Huguenots and the Vespres Siciliennes have lost those tragic arms, that grand voice, and those upturned eyes.

MALAKOFF.

SPAIN.

Spanish Affairs and Prince Henry—The New Constitution—The Act in Relation to Foreigners—Branch of the Credit Mobilier—Naval—Suicide of the Duke of Sotomayor.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

You will remember a letter, in which I represented to you that the Infant, or Prince Henry, [illegible] brother of the King, would before long be heard of again as taking a part in the movement of Spanish affairs, and a part which, I ventured to predict, would prove beneficial to Spain, as well as highly honorable to himself. He is, in fact, a man of more than ordinary ability, sincerely liberal in his sentiments, and of a frank and loyal character, which has before recommended him to the people, and will again recommend him.

The time has not yet come, but indications of its approach are found in the fact that the present Government has been forced, by the voice of the press and the exigencies of public opinion, to reinstate him in all the honors and dignities of Infant of Spain, of which he was deprived under the despotic rule of Narvaez, at the time he was exiled in 1848.

Besides these semi-royal privileges, the question is actually in debate of making him Captain-General of the Navy, a dignity which corresponds to that of Lord High Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces of Spain; he having followed the career of seaman in all its grades, from the Naval School up to Chief of Squadron, which corresponds to our Commodore,—and given such proof of valor and good seamanship as made him formerly the idol of the Navy. If he gets this sword, it will certainly be used in favor of the rights of the people. His appointment to this command, however, is still very doubtful. Espartero is jealous of him, and is possessed by an instinctive sense that the man probably destined to cast a shadow upon himself is no other than Henry. [illegible] his competitor for the appointment is no other than Armero, who, as Commandant General of Marine at the Havana, made the famous capture of the Contoy prisoners and also that of the unfortunate Crittenden and his followers, who perished the next morning in the outskirts of Havana.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Spanish Constitution has not yet been promulgated, and it is said it will not be until the Council of Ministers is complete. You will have heard already of the dangerous illness through which General O'Donnell has just passed, and from which he is not yet recovered. The rumors of a variation in the members of the Cabinet, and even in [illegible] of the persons who are to come in, continue to circulate in Madrid. It is considered pretty certain, however, that the change will not take place until after the proclamation of the new Constitution.

This document is understood to be, though not [illegible], exceedingly liberal in its provisions. The [illegible] which it throws around the power [illegible] the throne, and the full representation which it [illegible] to the people in the Legislative branch of their Government, together with the freedom of the Press, the [illegible] of every vestige of privilege to the [illegible] declaration of religious tolerance and [illegible] of personal liberty—and the security [illegible] property—from the grasp of the Government [illegible] this Constitution, if it be not infringed, [illegible] a security for civil liberty as that [illegible] in Christendom, which preserves a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Government of Spain the right to make any convention or treaty with any foreign government for the extradition of persons [illegible] against the peace of Spain, to send them [illegible], however, to the [illegible] to their own Government.

CORTES DEBATES.

The discussions upon the general Appropriation Bills, and upon the reform of the Tariff continue in the Cortes. The Floating Debt, or current outstanding dues against the Government, have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars during the last three months.

The French company of the *Credit Mobilier* is moving everything in Madrid, for permission to establish a branch in that capital. But their efforts are thus far fruitless. They have managed, however, to lend the Spanish Treasury about one million two hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the coupons of its funded debt, due at Paris during this month, and they may succeed in getting their machine in operation at Madrid in consequence. Nevertheless, Spanish capitalists seem to have taken the alarm, something as the Austrians did at Vienna, and were having meetings and committees to make some counter-proposition of their own to the Government, and, perhaps, stave off the French monopoly. Meantime, the making of the railway from Madrid to Saragossa has been given to the French Company of the Great Central Railway in this Empire.

NAVAL.

In the dock-yards of Caraca, reigns at present a great activity. The construction of vessels and repairs, and reforms in the old ones, is going on with much rapidity, and the Spanish Navy appears to be recovering from the paralysis which struck it at Trafalgar. Corn trade is brisk, and high prices are paid, but the miserable state of communication loads commerce of all description with a weight under which it struggles heavily. Cotton has gone up in price on account of the Spanish vessels, which should have gone to the United States for this article, having been freighted for the Crimea.

SUICIDE OF THE DUKE OF SOTOMAYOR.

An incident of a painful character surprised all Madrid one morning last week. The Duke of Sotomayor, Marquis of Casa Grujo, blew out his brains with two pistol bullets, and died instantly. This was a man somewhat celebrated in Spanish diplomacy, and a gentleman of high character. He was the Minister of State who, in 1848, put his passports in the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer, and sent him across the frontier under an escort at a few hours' notice. He is understood to have suffered terribly from the gout for a year or two past, and it is said to have been the conviction that his disease was incurable, and that his pains would probably find little relief, which determined him at length to cut short the process of dying by inches by his own hand. It will be remembered that the mother of this nobleman was an American lady, daughter of old Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, who married the former Marquis of Casa Grujo, when in a diplomatic position in the United States. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Text of the Peace Propositions.

The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* gives the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterhazy:

ART. 1—DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

"Complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, their wants, and their interests, and the new organization, respecting which the people shall be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from the sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever—under any form of protectorate—to interfere in the question of the internal administration of principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminate at Lake Sasik. The line (*trace*) shall be definitely regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities, and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

ART. 2—THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the (*des riverains*) watercourses, which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the Act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

ART. 3—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies, (*marines militaires*,) consequently no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two powers, shall form part, as an annex to the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signataries of the general treaty. The closing of the straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

ART. 4—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

ART. 5—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing, in a European interest, special conditions over and above the four guarantees.

The Austrian Proposals.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

We have at last received the exact text of the conditions of peace tendered by the Allied Powers to Russia. The definite answer cannot, we are informed, be received before the 15th of this present month. Are these terms destined to form a memorable epoch in the history of European civilization, or are they destined to be consigned to the limbo of abortive projects with the Treaty of Uxbridge or the armistice of Chatillon? Is the present war destined here to come to an end, while it yet retains somewhat the dispassionate and almost judicial calmness and reluctance with which it was commenced; or is it to take henceforth a new beginning, with the avowed object no longer of merely protecting the Ottoman dominions from the immediate attacks of Russia, but of depriving her of the power of repeating a similar outrage? That will depend on the result of the conflict between the war and peace parties in the Cabinet of the Czar—on the natural struggle between the wish to relieve an exhausted people, a ruined trade, and a bankrupt exchequer, and the stubborn determination to carry out the plan of universal monarchy, and rather to risk the subversion of the whole framework of society than to recede from a single pretension or forego a single dream of conquest, glory, or annexation that Peter, Catherine, Alexander or Nicholas may have entertained.

Regarded from our point of view, the terms appear sufficiently reasonable and moderate, and couched in language studiously measured so as to give the least possible offence to the susceptibility of our antagonists. When we consider the objects for which we most unwillingly took up arms, we can hardly imagine that Russia herself can expect that we should be content with a less expensive basis of negotiation, unless, indeed, the fortune of war had declared decidedly against us. It is difficult to put ourselves in the position of our enemies, and clearly to represent to our minds with what feelings a patriotic Russian must regard such an offer, though even he, we should suppose, must feel that in the demand of such terms there is nothing either arrogant or presumptuous. No one can suppose, we should think, that after what has occurred the allied Sovereigns could leave the Danubian Principalities in their present disjointed and disorganized condition. They must be governed, and governed by a power in no respect subject to Russian influences, if they are not to become again in a few years once more the Belgium of the east of Europe, the battle field on which the advance of Russia is to be checked, as that of Louis XIV. was on the plains of Flanders. Neither can it be expected that the allies should leave it in the power of Russia again to place a ligature on the main artery of Germany by blocking up the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and thus cutting off the principal line of communication between the East and the West. Nor is it conceivable how this is to happen without requiring the surrender of those fortresses and that territory which give Russia the command of the River from the embouchure of the Pruth to the sea. The complete neutralization of the Black Sea would also seem the easiest and least offensive mode of putting an end to Russian domination in those waters. Limitation carries with it the notion of the continual pressure of a superior force, and counterpoise is but a thin veil thrown over a continued state of hostility; but the mutual agreement to emancipate the Black Sea for ever from the presence of hostile fleets, to forbear from the erection of fortifications, and to admit the Consuls of the Allied Powers into Russian ports, is, we should imagine, less offensive and less galling to the pride of our enemy than any other manner in which the inevitable curtailment of her aggressive powers can be effected.

While the matter is yet uncertain we challenge the advocates of Russia or of peace to show that we ask anything to which we are not well entitled, or abuse the powers which a series of brilliant successes has placed in our hands. The very moderation of these terms makes them the fairest test of the real dispositions of Russia. If she be content to live, as other Powers live, in peace and goodwill with all mankind, improving her vast territory, and seeking in the pursuits of peace and commerce an indemnification for a century and a half of endless war and conflict, she will accept the opportunity to escape from a struggle from which the calm judgment of her statesmen and warriors must assure her she has nothing to expect of glory or success, while, if she still cherishes the wild dreams of traditionary ambition, she will yet tempt [illegible] the fortune of war [illegible]. We are content to make [illegible]. We are unwilling at such a moment to assume a [illegible] in speaking of what we have achieved and what may be looked for in the next campaign. We hardly venture to expect that Russia will give her unqualified acquiescence to the terms proposed, but anticipate a counter-proposition dexterously framed, so as, if possible, to disunite the Allies, fling Austria back into her former inaction, and introduce discord into the counsels of France and England. We have said that the terms are moderate, and in no respect go beyond that which, in the most modest view of our own position, we have a right to demand. Should, then, the answer of Russia amount to a direct repudiation of any substantial part of the terms offered by the Allies, the course of honor and interest is clear. They are bound to proceed vigorously with the war, and to try what effect another year's operations may have in changing the counsels of the enemy. Should, on the other hand, the answer amount substantially to "Yes," we are convinced that no idle punctilio, no adhesion to a formal and verbal consistency, will stand in the way of mutual agreement. The settlement, if settlement there is to be, must be prompt and definite. We cannot afford to repeat in this year the diplomatic, any more than the military and naval mistakes, of the last, and do not intend to be tricked in council out of terms which we believe ourselves able to win in the field.

For the event, notwithstanding Mr. Cobden, we have no fear. We may not indeed be able to penetrate to Moscow, or even to St. Petersburg. We may not feel ourselves in a position to plunge armies into the vast wilderness, like Charles XII. or Napoleon, but the process of exhaustion is surely and steadily going on. Men, money, commerce, means of transport, arms, ammunition, manufactures, and agriculture are being gradually exhausted—an exhaustion which can hardly be pressed beyond a certain point without bursting the bonds of military subjection which hold the mighty mass of Russian domination together. If the fear of the sword be once removed the manumission of the serfs must follow, and, with it, the destruction of the territorial aristocracy, and a disintegration and disruption of the mighty mass which the sword alone has held together. If Russia has yet a destiny, if she is to be a principal agent in the annals of the times that are yet to come, she will seize the present moment of making peace; if she be destined to expiate her ambition and aggression by premature revolution and decay, she will doggedly adhere to the course to which she is at present committed.

Count Esterhazy at St. Petersburg—Speculations on the Result of His Mission.

The *Journal des Débats* contains advices from St. Petersburg of the 3d. After mentioning that Count Esterhazy's first interview took place on the 28th ult., and not on the 27th, as has been stated, the *Débats* continues:

"Two days later—that is to say, the 30th—M. Esterhazy had a second interview with M. de Nesselrode, with whom he remained closeted more than an hour. Our correspondents write that this conference was completely taken up with mutual recriminations, and that the special and precise object of the mission of the Austrian Minister was not raised. On Jan. 2 the anxiety at St. Petersburg was great; the war party and the peace party were engaged in an obstinate contest, each seeking to obtain domination in the Council of the Empire. M. de Nesselrode seemed to incline to a pacific solution; Privy Councillor Seniavine, member of the Senate, the most important personage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the Minister himself, was for war. That which gives strength to the war party is the fact that it contains the greatest names of the old Muscovite nobility, while the nobility of the provinces called German, belong, for the most part, to the peace party. Moreover, the war party is seconded by the incessant action of the Clergy. At Moscow the bellicose opinion has undivided sway; it dominates also in the provinces. At St. Petersburg the pacific opinion reigns in society, but it is in the minority amongst the masses. This division exists around the Emperor, and even in the midst of the Imperial family. The Empress-Mother desires the end of the war, and loses no occasion for recommending peace; the reigning Empress inclines more to the side of war. The Emperor has not declared himself; it is believed that he hesitates before the immense responsibility of the decision which is expected from him."

Paris (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Vienna, emanating from an excellent source, states positively that the acceptance or rejection by Russia of the Austrian propositions depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia. This coincides with all that is said here in quarters entitled to respect, and it is the knowledge of this fact which raises or depresses the expectations of the public, according to the nature of the news from Berlin. I have already mentioned that the instructions of the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory counsels to M. de Nesselrode; and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an autograph letter very lately to the Emperor Alexander to the same effect.

Berlin (Jan. 8) Correspondence of the Emancipation Belge.

I have no new facts to announce, but the moral situation is growing worse. A fortnight since a majority of politicians believed in peace, and the skeptical and pessimists, (as they were called,) who were obstinate in believing that the war would be continued, were not listened to. Now every one predicts a grand campaign in the Spring in the Baltic, in Poland, and elsewhere. Our officers do not expect to remain neutral; many of them are making their preparations to draw the sword. Great activity is visible at the offices of the Staff, and the Provincial offices have received a notification to be prepared to call out all the men of the Militia at a moment's notice.

The friends of peace have heard with more sorrow than surprise of the cold reception given to Count Esterhazy by the Czar. In the interview with His Majesty, the Count handed to him the Austrian *ultimatum*, beseeching him to agree to the honorable conditions to which the Emperor Francis Joseph had taken the firm resolution to adhere. The Czar did not reply one word to this respectful but firm communication, but simply made some inquiries of the Count respecting his journey and the health of his relations. After a second fruitless attempt to bring the Czar to an exchange of explanations, the Count left the Palace. The result of this interview has produced a deep sensation at St. Petersburg. The emotion will not be less in Germany when it shall be known to a certainty that the mission of Count Esterhazy has failed.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

We know that the answer of Russia to the Austrian propositions is now on the way to Vienna, where it is expected on the 13th or 14th, and, as you may suppose, every one is straining his ingenuity to the utmost to guess what that answer is. It is inferred, from Count Esterhazy's continued stay at St. Petersburg, that *it is not a peremptory rejection of those propositions*, and some people would suppose that there is yet a good chance. This feeling is not general; and, though it is probable that M. de Nesselrode will try to gain time by employing every stratagem, an unconditional acceptance by Russia is not anticipated, any more than the willingness of the Allies to listen to other terms than those that have been already proposed. There is a conflict of opinion as to the course Austria will adopt in the event of Russia giving a decided negative. A Russian official of high rank at Vienna, writes to a member of his family residing in Paris, to express his fears that Austria is on the point of openly declaring against Russia, and going all lengths with England and France. This opinion is, I must say, confined to few. Austria says if Russia accept the propositions, but at a future period fail to execute her pledge, she will make the nonexecution a *casus belli*; and if Russia refuse, then she (Austria) will make a solemn appeal to the German States to concert with her the measures necessary to force Russia to listen to reason. She can hardly be expected to take any decisive steps during the Winter; in Spring she will see the way clearer before her; and after another campaign she may be better able to decide, without peril to herself, what course remains for her to take, and will act according to circumstances.

The *Patrie* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Our last accounts from St. Petersburg state that down to the 2d inst. Count Esterhazy had not yet obtained an audience from the Emperor. M. de Nesselrode confidentially declared to M. de Seebach that, in his opinion, Russia had made, in the circular of the 22d of December, the last concessions she would consent to.

The following telegraphic dispatch has also been received:

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—According to the *Gazette de Konigsberg*, Russia has declined the mediation of Austria, and accepts that of Saxony. It is stated from Vienna that Count Nesselrode has declared that the propositions of the 22d of December presented no absolute character, and that Russia admitted modifications.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Globe.

The very name of the "Austrian proposals" and "Russian non-acceptance" makes people avert their heads in disgust, and all writers or speakers bent on expounding the ins and outs of this too often expounded question are voted public nuisances. According to the telegraphic dispatches this day received, Russia has replied to the Prince Esterhazy's "Valentine," as Punch calls it, with a counter-proposition. Really, this is carrying the joke a little too far. The public here do not feel disposed to be trifled with by empty negotiations as they were last year, and if the Governments of France and England lend an ear to the insidious overture reported by the telegraph, there is no doubt the feeling here, as in England, would be one of universal dissatisfaction.

Of this, however, if any faith is to be placed in appearances, there is little fear. Gunpowder, muskets, troops, and field artillery, are being daily exported, and the early breaking up of the ice necessarily abridges the season of non-hostility. Already I see it stated that two steam cruisers are ordered from England to the Baltic. A similar step is, it is stated, about to be taken by the French Government, and, "weather permitting," there is little doubt the naval campaign will commence long before the time the enemy anticipated.

THE WAR.

The Crimea.

There is little or nothing of interest to report. Correspondence reaches to Dec. 26.

Prince Gortschakoff's diary of events from the 9th to the 16th December, has been published. He says that in this space of time nothing particular has occurred except some reconnoissances and outpost skirmishes. Odessa letters report (*via* St. Petersburg) the roadsteads of Odessa, Taganrog, Marioupol, Rostoff and the rivers frozen. Generals Osten-Sacken, Liprandi and Kotzebue had arrived at Odessa to hold a council of war.

Since the close of active operations the use of the telegraph has been almost given up, and news from the seat of war arrives by the slower process of correspondence. The substance of many letters (to the 28th ult.) is that all the armies are in good condition; affairs otherwise unchanged; the Russians firing steadily from the north side, and the Allies feebly from the south, and that the Allied engineers have blown up Sebastopol docks.

Gen. Codrington sends the following dispatch to Lord Panmure. The concluding paragraph of the dispatch contains a hard hit at Russell, the London *Times* correspondent:

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 27, 1855.

To Lord Panmure: Your Lordship has referred, in several dispatches, to drunkenness in this Army. Reports of all sorts seem to have been circulated, statements made, descriptions read, until it was apparently believed that this army was composed of drunkards, and immersed in riot and vice.

I took the opportunity of expressing myself strongly to your Lordship, that this would prove not to be the truth. I now state, in confirmation of this opinion, that returns are in my possession, from every regiment, of all cases of drunkenness tried by court-martial, as well as those settled at the regimental orderly rooms, for three months—September, October and November. It was during this time that arrears of field allowance, more than £3 each man, were received as back pay, besides 10,000 men receiving additional working pay; and yet the result is, that, including artillery, sappers and infantry, the number of crimes of drunkenness (and these are many more than *the men drunk*) is a little above one man in two days, per company, estimated at 100 men.

No doubt there are many facilities in all these open and crowded camps for drunken men to get in without being seen. They do so and escape observation. But suppose we double or triple the amount of these numbers, which are taken from official returns, and I suspect the army will bear a comparison with many towns, many villages, many populations of Great Britain.

It is easy to give—it is as easy to read—a minute, a ludicrous, or even a filthy description of a drunken man; and it seems seized upon as a type of the whole. The fathers and mothers, and wives and sisters in England are fully persuaded we do nothing but drink, and the good character of the army is forgotten in a few sketches from nature.

That such need not be the case with those who know anything about the matter will, I think, be proved by the statements now made to your Lordship.

(Signed.) W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

From Marshal Pelissier.

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 28, 1855.

To Monsieur le Marechal, Minister of War:

I have the honor to send you an account of the new *coup de main* effected by the volunteers of D'Autemarre's Division in the night between the 26th and 27th of December.

Having received information that a post of eighty soldiers of the Smolensk regiment and twenty Cossacks, was established on a hill situated at 800 metres distance from the Cardonne-Bell ridge, Gen. D'Autemarre gave permission to Lt. Col. Lakeitelle to make an attempt to carry the position, with two companies of skirmishers added to our outposts. The slippery state of the ground, from the frost, nearly proved an obstacle to the enterprise, nevertheless it succeeded. Eighteen Russians were bayonetted while attempting to defend themselves, and eighteen others were made prisoners. The Cossacks, excepting two who were captured, had fallen back the previous evening on Kokloz. Our men brought back thirty weapons. The officer in command of the outpost was killed. We had neither killed nor wounded. Captains Picaon and Nehlish directed the *coup*.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

Dashing Cavalry Encounter near Kertch.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

KERTCH, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

At little more than an hour's notice beforehand, I learn that a steamer is just on the eve of starting for Constantinople, and as our lately-established weekly postal communication with Sebastopol is in no way to be depended on, I seize this unexpected opportunity of sending you the following brief account of a recent "brush" between ourselves and the enemy—in preference to taking my chance of the French mail-boat, which should leave Fort Paul on Monday.

My recent letters will have sufficiently apprized you of the state of our forage supplies, and of the extent to which we have latterly been dependent for them upon the surrounding country; I need not, therefore, repeat that nearly the whole of the hay, straw and green forage consumed by the small cavalry force with us, as well as by the land transport animals and private chargers, has been brought in from villages within a ride of about eight miles from Kertch and Yenikale; nor need I add to what I have already written on the neglect of our "authorities" to lay in an ample store on the first arrival of the force here, as might most easily have been done. Thanks, however, to this last piece of official inertness and want of foresight, the abundance which was then available has dwindled down to a degree of scantiness which promises anything but "high living" for the quadrupeds of the Contingent during the coming three months; for, in inverse proportion to our neglect has been the activity of the enemy in destroying everything they could lay hands on, that might supply fodder for a goat. However, be the degree of blame properly arising out of our chief's early default in this matter what it may, attempts to make up for it before the last pound weight of forage has been burned or otherwise destroyed by the Cossacks, have lately increased in frequency, and on one of these errands an infantry foraging party was dispatched a few days ago from Kertch to bring in a quantity of hay or straw from a place called the Spanish Farm, about five miles from the town. Parties of the enemy's Cossacks had for some days been prowling about the neighborhood, with the view of seizing any opportunity that might offer to set fire to the forage in question, but wisely kept at a safe distance up till daylight of the 16th inst. On the morning of that day, however, scattered twos and threes of them made a nearer appearance; and Major M'Donald, who commands the Turkish cavalry detachment accompanying the force, went out with his party of eighty Lancers to beat them off and reconnoitre. After riding some couple of miles in a westerly direction, he fell in with the Russian videttes, who retired as his party approached; but, very quickly after, numerous small bodies of the enemy's regular cavalry galloped into view from different directions, and uniting, made a force of about 400 dragoons. This unexpected discovery left no option but to fall back on the farm, and this Major M'Donald accordingly attempted to do, but the Russian horsemen gave rapid chase, and with their long pieces kept up a galling fire, to which the short carbines of the pursued could make no effective reply. Better mounted, too, they succeeded in outflanking our men, and by this threatened to make prisoners of the whole. The moment was critical; but Major M'Donald, with a courage above praise, resolved to imitate the desperate bravery of the 10th Hussars, some months ago, under nearly similar circumstances, and to cut his way through, or fall in the attempt. Forming his little squadron, therefore, he dashed forward at their head, against the gleaming barrier of hostile sabres, and, being warmly supported by his men, hewed open a way for nearly the whole, with a cost to the Russians of some twenty killed and wounded. But the enemy speedily recovered from their confusion, gave renewed chase, with a flying fire as before, and again turned the flank of the hard-pressed Turks and their British leader. The escape which had been hoped for from the first desperate effort, now seemed impossible; but, with a heroism even greater than before, Major M'Donald determined to make one more blow for the lives and freedom of his party. Pulling up for a moment he hastily formed and again rushed *ventre à terre*, against the enemy. A fierce hand-to-hand fight then took place, and after some twenty minutes of the most desperate sabreing and lance-thrusting as the present war has yet seen, the heroic Scotchman and forty of his little band again cut a passage through—leaving, I deeply regret to say, poor Captain Sherwood, his second in command, and as many more dead and dying in the enemy's hands. Some minutes elapsed before the well-mauled Russians could renew the pursuit, and this short interval sufficed to give our men headway enough to render further chase hopeless; still the enemy pressed on and only gave up the game within a mile of the camp outside the town, about three o'clock in the afternoon. On the following day a flag of truce was sent out from Kertch, when it was ascertained that poor Sherwood and five men had been killed, whilst the whole of the remaining thirty-five were very badly wounded. Since then no further collision has taken place, the infantry party at the Farm having been permitted to come in without any attempt at molestation.

To this hasty narrative of one of the most dashing cavalry encounters, on a small scale, of which the Crimea has yet been the scene, I have no time to add a commenting remark. It proves, however, beyond doubt, that our soldiers possess the true "metal," and that under such leaders as Major M'Donald they will not disappoint the general hope when their day of action arrives.

ASIA MINOR.

Omar Pacha in a Fix.

A Petersburg dispatch of the 8th says: "Omar Pacha has fallen back on Redout-Kalé. His troops suffer much from the inclemency of the season. Our (the Russian) detachments harass his rear." Constantinople letters of Dec. 28, say that the Russians have intercepted his communications with Kutais, Suchum Kalé, and with the coast, and that he has applied to the allies for assistance.

Various Items of Intelligence.

Gen. Vivian announces the death of Capt. Sherwood, of the Turkish cavalry, who was wounded in the skirmish of the 16th, at Kertch, and in which he behaved with gallantry. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, and was treated by them with much consideration and kindness.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an extended account of the presentation of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to the Sultan, which took place on the 29th of December.

Pelissier has notified to the Constantinople [illegible] that henceforth no mention whatever is to be made of the movements of French troops, and even the list of arrivals of transport ships is to be discontinued.

Christmas was duly celebrated in the British camp, by a dinner of roast-beef and plum-pudding. The Russians kept up a steady fire from the North side throughout the day, but the Allies did not reply.

Some Russian and Sardinian officers came in collision on the evening of the 20th December. Particulars are not related.

The Russians continue busy on the Mackenzie Heights, increasing their defences.

The Russian Council of War has terminated its session at St. Petersburg, and most of the Generals who composed it have returned to their commands.

The movements of the American ship *Weiga* have much exercised the minds of the commanders of British cruisers in the Baltic, who suspect she was laden with arms. When last heard of, she was under all sail, off the Island of Bornholm—her course tending towards the coast of Finland.

The English transport *Themis*, with munitions for the French, has been accidentally burned at Eupatoria.

Sixteen ships were lost near Kamiesch during recent storms.

The Next Campaign—Necessity for Shifting the Present Scene of Operations.

From the London Daily News.

When we penned the observations, in our impression of yesterday, on the plan of a Spring campaign in the Crimea, we were not aware that the question had already been considered by the Russian Government, and that the plan suggested by ourselves had already been mooted by a distinguished officer in the Russian service. A correspondent, long and intimately acquainted with Russian affairs, however, informs us that such is the case; and his communication is so important that, without further preface, we lay it before our readers.

We may, perhaps, call attention to a plan of campaign which was canvassed among military men in St. Petersburg a few years since, on an occasion which will be within the recollection of Lord Palmerston. After the seizure of the *Vixen*, on the Circassian coast, the tone of the communication between the two Governments, and the active popular sympathy then manifested, on behalf of the Circassians, created an impression on the minds of many Russian politicians that it would be almost impossible to bring the negotiations to an amicable conclusion, and that hostilities would become inevitable. In that event it was expected that England would probably find means to obtain a free passage for her fleet through the Dardanelles, and that the immediate seat of her operations would be the shores of the Black Sea. The Russian Government, consequently, dispatched several intelligent officers to that quarter, charged with the duty of examining and reporting on the defensive capabilities of the various points on the coast liable to attack. Among these officers was a colonel of engineers—a man of considerable reputation, a Frenchman by birth, and high in favor with the late Emperor. He was charged more especially to report on the probable plan of operations of an enemy making an attack on the Crimea. His report was in substance as follows:

"He anticipated that a considerable force would be landed in the Spring at Kaffa, and a smaller one simultaneously at Kertch, which would operate its junction with the main army on the line between Kaffa and Arabat, and for this he allowed an interval of eight days. The principal division, accompanied by a large baggage train, would then move upon Kara-Su-Bazar and Simpheropol, followed by the division from Kertch to maintain their communications with Kaffa. It was also assumed that a flying division would follow the coast line, protected by a portion of the fleet and furnished with an efficient train of mountain artillery, and would endeavor to open a communication with the head of the columns on the other side of the mountains. A third *corps d'armée* would be landed on the western coast (Eupatoria probably) to threaten the Russian base of operations, and unite at Simpheropol with the eastern division. To this plan, assuming it to be the one most likely to be adopted by an invading army, it was replied that—first, it required a well organized baggage train, including camels, which the British Army did not possess; the requisite number of mountain guns was also wanting; and, finally, supposing the landings to be effected and the junction at Kaffa accomplished, the time required for that purpose would enable the Russians to throw up a series of field-works between the latter place and Simpheropol, which would seriously impede the progress of the invaders. These delays, added to the circumstance that their flanks would be incessantly harassed by clouds of Cossacks, would effectually neutralize the operations of the force landed in the West, and would finally render the position of the invaders, as they increased the distance from their base of operations, one of extreme peril, by prolonging the campaign until the heats of Summer rendered it difficult to procure supplies on their line of march, which, from Kaffa to Simpheropol, would be above seventy miles. In consequence of these objections, the preparations for defence were limited to placing the Army of the Don, especially its light infantry, on an efficient footing, and concentrating the reserves of the Army of the Caucasus at Novo-Tcherkask and Ekaterinodar."

There can be no doubt, we think, after reading this statement, that the plan of the campaign hitherto pursued has proceeded on wrong principles, although it is equally obvious that, under present circumstances, the Allies enjoy immense advantages over any army making a descent upon the Crimea at the period to which our correspondent refers. In the first place, the harbor of Sebastopol, with its fleet and enormous arsenal, are in our power; our base of operations at Kertch is established; the Sea of Azoff is entirely in our hands; and, as the Allied Army could completely invest both Kaffa and Arabat, and could subject them to a combined attack by sea and land, there can be little doubt that both of them must fall. Moreover, Eupatoria is ours; and it is clear that, by leaving 70,000 men on the plateau between Balaklava and the mouth of the Tchernaya, the Russians would, as we have already observed, be compelled to maintain a considerable force on the Mackenzie heights, which would, of course, weaken them in their front opposed to the grand army advancing from Kaffa. We regret, indeed, that instead of the fruitless attempts to drive the Russians from the Crimea which took place after the 8th of September, and instead of the ill-advised expedition to Kinburn, the allied generals did not at once possess themselves of Arabat and Kaffa, where their armies might now be lying in the greatest comfort, and where they might now have been preparing to issue forth in the finest order and equipment against the Russian army in the Spring. Whereas, things standing as at present, we shall be forced to consume the Spring, perhaps, in establishing our base at Kaffa, and in forcing our way through the series of entrenchments between that city and Simpheropol. Nevertheless, we are firmly convinced of this, that if a Spring campaign in the Crimea be intended, the plan which has been suggested by us is the only plan possible. And it is obvious that even that plan will become impossible unless a sufficient transport force is organized. To this vital point, therefore, we earnestly direct the attention of our Government.

ENGLAND.

Richard Cobden's New Pamphlet—Sir Chas. Napier and the London Times—Affairs of Edward Oliver, &c.

As the period draws near for the reassembling of Parliament, a stir begins to be seen in political circles, rumors to circulate regarding parties, and arrangements for the future campaign in the Commons. With the exception that the new loan will be for thirty millions sterling, and that the new taxes will be levied on many articles, rather than on a certain few, there is nothing in them requiring notice.

Richard Cobden has published a pamphlet with the title of "What next? And next?" Admitting that the Allies succeed in their expedition to the East, and get into their hands every stronghold within fifty miles of the Black Sea, he argues that Russia would not be even then humiliated to the extent of suing for terms, inasmuch as her real capital, Moscow, cannot be touched. He shows, too, from statistics, that the blockade and the war combined, do not press sufficiently heavy on Russia's resources to compel her into peace. He recommends, therefore, that the war, having been a blunder from the beginning, be given up. If there be really danger of Russian aggression westward, (which he doubts,) unite with the whole of Germany in negotiations to check it. Then let the close of the war be signalized by a reduction of armaments, to the naval standard of the United States. Mr. Cobden is fearful that the large naval armaments of England and France have already excited the suspicion of the United States.

Sir Charles Napier has written another letter to the London *Times*, complaining of the constant attacks of that paper in his management of the Baltic fleet. The gallant Admiral evidently penned his letter under considerable excitement, and it is not quite a model of composition. The *Times* publishes it with all its defects in grammar, spelling and punctuation, and adds editorially some insulting insinuations, that the old sailor was drunk when he wrote it. The *Times* conduct towards the veteran Admiral is almost universally regarded as ungentlemanly and disgraceful.

It is stated with regard to the affairs of Edward Oliver, the unfavorable opinion originally expressed will be confirmed. The ship *Zetland*, from whose earnings much was expected, has proved unfortunate. It is alleged that £80,000 was calculated to accrue from another source, which has since assumed an appearance as if it would end in total loss.

The American Minister entertained a large party of the *corps diplomatique* at dinner, on Wednesday evening, the 9th, at his residence in Upper Harley-street, London. So says the *Court Circular*.

FRANCE.

Napoleon will go to the War—Return of Veterans—Settlement of Claims between the United States and France.

The Emperor Napoleon has again taken the idea of assuming actual command of an army. The report goes that he has stated to Gen. Bosquet he should accompany him to Finland in the Spring. Rumor goes further, and says that the Government will be administered in the Emperor's absence by a commission composed of Marshals Magnan, Vaillant, [illegible], Prince Napoleon, and Count Walewski. The British Government is much opposed to these intentions.

The Council of War about to open its session in Paris is not to decide on any plan of campaign, but merely to prepare a military report for the joint consideration of the Governments of France and England.

The 20th and 50th regiments of the Line, and a battalion of Voltigeurs, returned from the Crimea, made a triumphal entry into Paris on the 9th.

[illegible] of the United States [illegible] by the capture of certain French [illegible] vessels by the customs authorities of San Francisco in 1853 and 1854, [illegible] indemnity has been granted from the American Treasury [illegible] of the shippers of the [illegible], for the goods he had on board. This amount has been distributed to the proper parties.

The Council of War at Paris.

From the Moniteur, Jan. 11.

A Council of War met to-day at the Tuileries. The Emperor presided. The Council is composed of the Emperor, the Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General La Marmora, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Niel, General Martimprey, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, and Admiral Penaud.

The Council is not commissioned to arrange the plan of the approaching campaign, nor to deliberate on the political considerations which might cause one plan to be preferred to another. Its mission is to enlighten the Allied Governments as to the various military combinations which can be adopted, to foresee all eventualities, and to determine their contingencies. Formed for the greater part of experienced Generals, who have almost all taken a glorious part in the operations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, the Council of War can only give advice, which will have been deeply weighed, and furnish proposals, eminently useful for the best employment of the land and sea forces, which the Western Powers are preparing.

RUSSIA.

State of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

From the Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

A letter, which is stated to proceed from St. Petersburg, under date the 31st of December, has the following:

"Though we are separated from the rest of Europe, do not suppose that the echo of the rumors which circulate abroad never reaches us. The echo may be feeble, but still we hear it. We know that hopes of peace have been cherished for some time past, even here, in holy Russia itself, and [illegible] the suspicious eyes of the party of the Grand Duke Constantine, the demon of the war, who will exercise great influence on the decisions of the Council of War now assembled to discuss the plans of defence, the desire is not unfrequently expressed for the cessation of that frightful hecatomb of human victims, by which our plains are desolated, our families ruined, and our Treasury completely exhausted. The loss caused by the capture of Sebastopol, and the sacrifices uselessly made to hold a place which must have fallen sooner or later, are often, but cautiously, discussed; and, however exaggerated may appear the estimate of that loss, (said to be beyond [illegible] silver roubles,) we are assured that *they are below the truth*. No one can ever learn the fact, for, during the retreat of the army to the north side of the Bay of Sebastopol, water and fire (perhaps less innocently than supposed) destroyed all that could throw light on the subject. The archives, the accounts, vouchers of every kind, disappeared. The authorities were thereby released from all responsibility, and the accounts could no more be controlled. Though only at the commencement of the war, and notwithstanding our Ural mines, we are less rich than at first. Peace is, then, the general wish; it has reached the highest circles, where the sacrifices are deplored bitterly, but the religious character given to the war, and the efforts of the old Orthodox Party to excite the fanaticism of the people, are the greatest obstacles in its way. In the minds of the people, who understand nothing about the four guarantees, and still less the modern invention of the neutralization of the Black Sea, the consequences of the war, and the immense sacrifices it imposes on the country, are to be the triumph of the faith; you cannot make them understand anything else. They are told that their religion is in danger, and they take up arms to defend it, and believe they are going to a crusade; and it would be dangerous to recall these cohorts without giving them the satisfaction they expect. The fall of Kars, which is turned to advantage by the War Party to impart courage to the army, has been presented as a triumph over the enemies of Orthodoxy, and the press proclaims it as a recompense God has granted to the perseverance of his elect. Political men, more enlightened on the real value of things—and the greater number belong to the German party—do not indulge in exaggeration on account of the unexpected conclusion of the campaign in Asia, and they have no very ardent hopes of seeing the Russian army remain for any great length of time at Kars. It is believed that next Spring the Allied Powers will send troops into Asia, and that then the aspect of affairs will be changed. The proclamations of [illegible] will lose their effect the moment the Russian armies receive a check; indeed, it is feared that this ephemeral success has inconveniently turned the attention of the Western Powers on Asia, who now feel that a Turkish army cannot be abandoned to itself without European troops near at hand. Such are the sad reflections occasioned by the affairs of Asia, and M. de Nesselrode himself affects a security he does not feel. The circular of the 22d December is but a stratagem, put forth to make people believe in the conciliatory disposition of the Russian Government. The real desire to be able to make other concessions may exist, but as concessions, even with the chance of being followed by peace, would diminish the moral influence of the Czar over his people, it is not thought possible that an arrangement can be arrived at, though there is a desire to avoid irritating Austria. The counter-propositions are what may be called a diplomatic pastime, and you may depend upon it that in the Spring the war will recommence with new vigor. At St. Petersburg people expect great events in the Baltic, and they apprehend that Cronstadt will not be strong enough to resist your new engines of destruction. The example of Sebastopol has not made them over-confident, and, therefore, a project is on foot for fortifying St. Petersburg—a foolish one, it must be said, inasmuch as, Cronstadt taken, the fall of the capital, whether fortified or not, is certain, and the efforts of Prince [illegible] could only result in the ruin of the advanced work, the defence of which is confided to him.

You may expect to see the renewal of the same acts of vandalism as at Sebastopol. The ships of the fleet will be made to serve as the rampart at the mouth of the Neva against the invasion of the Allies. In a word, no one here is tranquil. Peace is desired, but they dare not make it, and Russian pride is greater than the voice of interest and reason. In the meantime troops are sent to the south. Paskiewitsch is going to occupy Bessarabia, and the famous sharp-shooters of the Imperial family must by this have passed the isthmus of Perekop. You have no idea with what attention the Envoy of the Shah of Persia is treated, particularly since the capture of Herat. The moment is considered very favorable to conclude with that Sovereign a defensive and offensive alliance, and Russian influence is strong enough at Teheran to justify hopes of success. This day, Abbas Khouli Khan is to be received by the Grand Duke Constantine."

Concentration of Russian Troops in Bessarabia.

Vienna (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The continual march of Russian troops into Bessarabia excites great attention, as it is considered a proof of the resolution of Russia not to cede that part of her territory which is now demanded from her by the Allies. We are assured by the Austrian organs of the press "that vast bodies of troops are being concentrated on the Danube;" but the Russian is a wily foe, and it is very possible that the battalions which leave Odessa are proceeding by way of Podolia and Volhynia towards the northwest of Russia. The distance is immense, but still the Russian troops, accustomed as they are to long and fatiguing marches, may manage to reach the shores of the Baltic by the end of April or the beginning of May.

The Russians in this city who pretend to be correctly informed of the intentions of the Allies affirm that during the next campaign the efforts of the Western Powers will be principally directed against the Czar's possessions in the Baltic.

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues—New plan for the Settlement of the Difficulty.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

On the 28th of last month, the Danish Government, which had previously fixed the 3d of January for the opening of the conferences, addressed a circular to the representatives of the Powers interested, proposing a further delay [illegible]. The plan that seems to be now in process of elaboration, is a new repartition of the amount of the Sound dues, showing how much each State or group of States would have to redeem; among those that are in the new plan to be brought under contribution, are the States of the Zollverein. It appears as if the Danish Government had not yet come to the perception of the necessity of an extensive reduction, if it is to reconcile its many antagonists.

The American Government, which repudiates the right claimed by Denmark to levy Sound dues, recognizes at the same time the equity of Denmark's being indemnified for the expense she has been at in buoying and lighting the Sound, and is willing to pay a quota towards this, and a fair share towards the future maintenance of the necessary establishment. For the first purpose the American Government seems to be willing to pay 40,000 thalers, or £6,000.

Quite at the end of the year the Sound was visited by such mild weather that the Straits were open in every direction, and no trace of ice was visible anywhere. The American clipper *Weiga*, which has been so long lying there biding her time, at last, in the full persuasion of meeting no British cruiser in the Bay of Finland, put to sea on Christmas Eve. It seems certain that this vessel has a valuable cargo, chiefly of arms, on board, and had been waiting so long in those waters for an opportunity of bringing them in safety to the Russian Coast. The vessel was built in Boston, and is navigated by a [illegible], perfectly intimate with the Danish waters and the Russian Coast. She has [illegible] since off Bornholm, sailing, with every stitch of canvas [illegible], towards the Bay of Finland. [illegible] homeward bound, after lying there perhaps for about two years; and it is presumed that the numerous Russian ves-

SWEDEN.

Le Nord and the *Indépendance* print the following circular of Baron STIERNELD, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, bearing date the 19th December:

SIR: My last letter [illegible]

The [illegible] struggle which still continues between Russia and the Western Powers has been, in its origin as in its development, the source of the most serious [illegible] to the Government of the King. The more the struggle gained in extent, the nearer [illegible] our shores, the more [illegible] had to consider the dangers it might bring [illegible].

From the commencement of hostilities the King [illegible] the line of action he intended to [illegible] the course of now nearly two years, His Majesty never deviated therefrom, for he [illegible] the political circumstances, [illegible] the interests and tranquillity [illegible] the King [illegible] the regulations of a strict neutrality, the King could not do otherwise than consult the lessons of the past, and apply them with wise foresight to the future interests of his kingdom, [illegible] which is his first duty and the object of his most ardent wishes.

Apprehensions for the future, founded upon [illegible] too well known to need repetition, and [illegible] by the [illegible] made by Russia to a [illegible] regulation of the border [illegible] in the northern provinces, were increased still more by the [illegible] of ideas of encroachment of that empire [illegible]. Under other more favorable circumstances [illegible] France and England having proposed to His Majesty a defensive treaty of alliance, destined to assure the integrity of the United Kingdoms, the King felt that it was his duty early to accept a [illegible], the utility of which is as potent as it is incontestable.

No one can say what eventual contingencies are still hidden in the womb of the future, and in such difficult circumstances as the present it is the duty of every sovereign to look after the maintenance of the independence, and to assure the welfare of the nations entrusted to his care by Providence. It was in this idea that the treaty was concluded on the 21st of last month at Stockholm between the United Kingdoms on the one hand, and France and England on the other; the text of which you will find annexed to the present, and which was ratified at Stockholm on the 14th, at London on the 20th, and at Paris on the 20th of the same month.

Desirous that this act should be brought to the knowledge of the friendly and allied governments, the King has ordered a copy of it to be sent to you, to be communicated by you to the government to which you have the honor of being accredited.

You will observe, Sir, that the terms of the treaty are too precise to admit of any misinterpretation. The alliance which has just been concluded is a defensive one; it will depend upon Russia to prevent the application, as this would not occur unless caused by an aggression on her part. Let Russia respect our rights—let her cease to inspire just cause of alarm for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe—and this treaty will not be of any prejudice to her. You will also observe, Sir, that this treaty does not imply any change in our actual position—our declaration of neutrality still subsists, and will continue to be adhered to as has hitherto been the case.

I flatter myself with the hope that the Government will render justice to the intentions which have animated the Government of the King, and [illegible] that, far from wishing to add to the actual complications, the King only thought of anticipating eventualities which might [illegible] the course of future ages.

This treaty of alliance has also been communicated to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

STIERNELD.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Overland Mail.

MARSEILLES, Friday, 11th.—The India mail arrives at 3 o'clock this P. M.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, 11th.—A royal proclamation orders the election of members of the Supreme Parliament of the Monarchy, which is convoked for the 21th of February. The election must be concluded by the 2nd inst.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 3.—The great Council of War is concluded, and from what has transpired on the subject it appears that the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign have undergone some important modifications. Various orders sent from head-quarters would seem to indicate the resolution to abandon the Crimea altogether, for a part of the troops are ordered to march for the Caucasus, to reinforce the corps of General MOURAVIEFF, while others have orders to join the grand army of the centre, under General RANNITZEN.

The Baltic.

KIEL, Jan. 8.—We still have open water, and there is no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten days, has so universally prevailed between the lower ports of the Baltic and those of Russia, which, notwithstanding the Winter, are still accessible to trading vessels under canvas, although it is not long since the weather in those regions has become too severe for the war steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that those English merchant vessels, which their owners and charterers have still ventured to dispatch to Memel, Königsberg and other Prussian deposits of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruisers of the Czar, while the protection they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

SWEDEN.

The *Daily News* says: "Mr. COBDEN has asserted, (and, of course, his party will be ready to echo him,) 'There is no greater delusion in the world than that which attributes to the Russian people a desire to overrun and occupy, in the spirit of the ancient Goths and Huns, any part of Western Europe.'"

The Cabinet at Stockholm has at least as good opportunities of learning the real intentions of Russia as Mr. COBDEN, and this Cabinet has just declared, in the most unequivocal manner, that it knows Russia intends to overrun and occupy a part of its territory. It has declared this, not in words merely, but in action. It has been induced by its knowledge to take a step which cannot but be resented by its powerful neighbor. The Swedish Government would never have incurred such a risk had it not been convinced that there was still greater danger to be incurred by abstaining from the step it has taken.

Herat.

The *Post* says that advices have been received direct from Persia, which in no way confirm the statement (that came through India) of the capture of Herat by the Persians. All that has happened at Herat, has been a conflict between two Affghan factions.

American Stocks.

The market during the week, for American Securities, has exhibited little alteration. B. BELL, SON & Co. give quotations:

United States 5 ₩ cents	1867-68	104	@ —
United States 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	1868	104	@ 105
California 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	1870	75	@ 77
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds	—	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds	—	96	@ 98
[illegible] 6 ₩ ct. [illegible] Bonds	1841-71	40	@ 45
[illegible] 6 ₩ cent. Union Bk. Bds	—	15	@ 16
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Sterling	—	72	@ 74
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	1877	78	@ 80
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds	1888	80½	@ 81½
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	1886	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	—	91	@ 92
Montreal 6 ₩ cents	1866-65	83	@ 85
New-Orleans 6 ₩ cent. Stock	1863	77	@ 79
Illinois Central R. R. 7 ₩ cent	1875	73	@ 74
Illinois 6 ₩ cent. Freeland Bonds	1860	73	@ 75
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent	1860	92	@ 94
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent. (not conv.)	1883	79	@ 81
N. Y. Central 7 ₩ cent. (convertible)	1864	92	@ 94
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 1st Mortge.	1867	98	@ 100
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortge.	1859	81	@ 83
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. [illegible]	1875	79	@ 81
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent 1st M.	1880	84	@ 86
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st M. Sterling	1859 ex d.	93	@ 95
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 2d M. Sterling	1864	94	@ 95

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

We have no improvement to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets this week; transactions generally have been limited. Money, for short periods, is in rather less demand; Consols have declined to 88⅞@89⅛. [illegible] Bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. ½d. on Bombay. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11¼d.; Bar SILVER, 5s. 1¼d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. @ [illegible].

COCOA—[illegible] bags Bahia sold 39s. [illegible].

COCHINEAL—[illegible] at auction have been chiefly disposed of [illegible]. Honduras Silver, from 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d. for fair to good bold, and from 3s. 1d.@3s. [illegible]; Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 6d.@[illegible]; Black, 3s. 10d.@4s. 2d.; Mexican Silver, 3s. [illegible].

[illegible]—Very flat, and prices quite nominal.

COFFEE quiet. Sales for the week 1,700 bales, at previous rates. At Liverpool the market is dull, [illegible] quotations for Middling Orleans [illegible] ₩ lb.

TEA—The market [illegible], and little doing. Common Congou, [illegible].

[illegible] Plantation Coffee [illegible]

At Monday's CORN market the supply of English WHEAT [illegible]. For Foreign WHEAT and FLOUR there was [illegible] inquiry. Last week's average [illegible] English WHEAT [illegible] WHEAT in demand. Foreign is more in demand. We quote White American WHEAT 78s.@85s.; Red 70s.@76s. Western FLOUR [illegible].

DRUGS, &c.—Shellac: 300 bags ordinary dark button chiefly sold at rather lower prices, 38s. 6d.@40s. Camwood: 23 tons fair Rohalla found buyers from £20 15s.@£21 15s. Safflower: 200 bales Bengal brought rather better prices; fine from [illegible], low to good middling 90s.@11l. 5s. 6d. and ordinary [illegible] Turkey Opium 14s. 6d. Quicksilver: 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.

HEMP—[illegible] Manila—[illegible] bales were brought forward at auction, but being held for very full prices, only a few lots of sound were sold [illegible] fair current quality bought in at £32, £31 10d.

JUTE—Of 3,146 bales offered, only about 300 sold; good sold at fine £16 10s.@£21 5s.; common £14 15s.; for the superior qualities there is good demand.

INDIGO—Is firm at 6d. ₩ lb advance on last sales' rates. The next quarterly sales are fixed for the 19th February, prompt 16th May.

In TURPENTINE nothing to report. Spirits flat at 34s. for American in casks.

IRON—For Welsh the demand is moderate, but we have no alteration in prices to note. Rails £7 15s.@£8. Bars £8, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 74s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Inactive, but prices are sustained. Black Sea 58s.@70s.; East India, 75s.@80s. Imports during the week 10,881 qrs., all from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES—In limited demand, and last week's rates barely sustained.

LARD—Quiet, in the absence of supplies.

MOLASSES—170 puncheons ord. Barbadoes sold at 20s.

OILS—Fish flat; Sperm may be bought at £128, Pale Seal at £55, Pale Southern at £52, and Cod at £49. Rape is difficult of sale at the reduced price of 60s. for best refined. Linseed has receded to 48s. 6d.; for delivery from March to June the market is dull at 45s. Cocoa Nut 46s.@46s. Palm 47s.@48s. Olive flat, Gallipoli £54. Malaga £53 1s.

RICE—1,[illegible] bags Bengal at auction sold at moderate terms; 10s.@10s. 6d. for low, and 10s.@15s. 6d. for good white; also 100 bags low Madras at 13s. 6d., and 250 bags fair quality, privately at 15s. For floating cargoes of Arracan and low Bengal there is some inquiry, but no business.

LEAD—Very firm, and prices have advanced. Common Pig £23 15s.

RUM very flat, and few buyers at the late decline. About 400 casks have been sold during the week; good brown Demerara 3s., Leeward Islands 2s. 7d.@2s. 10d., Mauritius and East India 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d. all ₩ proof gallon.

SUGAR—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for home consumption; but for export some inquiry has sprung up at the present reduced quotations, without, however, as yet, leading to any business of importance. Of West India the sales during the week are 120 hhds. only, and of 12,000 bags Mauritius and East India, only a small portion sold at 40s.@41s. for grainy yellow, and 32s. 6d.@33s. for low Black. 457 casks foreign Muscovado, and 221 bags brown Bahia were offered at auction; but as there was no disposition to buy, the whole was taken in. A floating cargo of 3,700 bags Parahiba, fully insured, has been sold for a near Continental port at 27s.; one of 1,800 bags white Pernambuco, insured free of particular average, at [illegible] 9d., for Trieste 250 cases white Bahia, now landing here, at 42s. duty paid, and on the spot 400 boxes white Havana at 51s. duty paid, and 700 boxes yellow Havana (No. 12½) at 44s.

SALTPETRE is neglected, and privately a few hundred bags Bengal, refr. 5¾ ₩ cent., have been sold at 36s. 6d. cash. [illegible] bags Bengal, at auction to-day, sold at 37s. 6d. for 5¾ ₩ cent., usual prompt. NITRATE SODA quiet, but firm, at 18s. 6d.

SPICES—Pimento: 2,300 bags have been sold at auction; early in the week prices gave way ½d., but the decline has since been recovered, middling to good selling from 4⅜d.@4⅞d. Of [illegible] bags Singapore White Pepper, one lot sold at 7½d., being ½d. advance. 1,000 bags Zanzibar Cloves sold at ½d. decline, from 5¼d.@5⅜d. for ordinary to good. Cassia Vera: [illegible] bags sold from [illegible]@75s. for ordinary coarse.

SPELTER—Quiet at £23 15s.@£24 15s.

TIN—In less demand. Common Blocks, 120s. Bars, 121s.; Refined, 126s.; Straits 12[illegible]s.; Banca, 131s.

For AMERICAN STOCKS the demand still continues very limited. A small parcel of Virginia Sterling 5s has been done at 81½; and of Pennsylvania 5s Bonds at 80; there are buyers of the Certificates at 72, ex div., with none on sale. Canada 6s, 108@109, ex div.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

Our COTTON market has been extremely dull and depressed since the date of our last Circular, imports being pressed on the market as landed. Prices have consequently given way ⅛d. ₩ lb in the middling and better classes, and fully ⅛d. ₩ lb on the lower descriptions, the market closing tamely at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	6d.	Middling Orleans	5 7-16d.
Fair Mobiles	5⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅜d.
Fair Uplands	5¾d.	Middling Uplands	5 5-16d.

Ordinary to good ordinary 4½d.@5⅛d.; Inferior 4⅛d.@4¾d.

The business for the week ending last evening is estimated at 45,000 bales, and for to-day at 6,000 bales. Speculators taking 2,750, and exporters 4,800 bales.

	Bales.	Am. bales.
Total stock in this port	419,000	282,000
Total stock same time last year	566,000	250,000
Import for the week	27,400	25,000

Money continues in active demand with a pretty general feeling that the Bank of England will again be forced to advance her rate of discount, in consequence of the continued drain of gold for the Continent.

There has been a dull market in Manchester, with a decline of ⅛d. ₩ lb in YARN and a very limited business in CLOTH.

There has been rather more doing in WHEAT and FLOUR, at an improvement of 2d. ₩ 70 lbs. in the former, and 1s. ₩ bbl. in the latter. INDIAN CORN in fair request at last week's rates. White WHEAT 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d.; Red, 10s. 10d. to 11s. 8d. ₩ 70 lbs; Western Canal FLOUR, 41s.@42s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Ohio, 43s.@44s.; Canada, 41s.@43s.; Sour, 36s.@42s. ₩ bbl. White INDIAN CORN, 46s.; Yellow, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Mixed, 42s. ₩ quarter.

American RESIN continues in fair demand at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. ₩ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

We issued, per *Africa*, a report of Tuesday's market, to which we refer. Since then, the demand for red WHEAT has continued, and at Manchester yesterday a good business was done, at an advance on the week of 2d. ₩ 70 lbs. For FLOUR there has also been a fair inquiry, and sales have been made at 6d. ₩ bbl over Tuesday's prices. INDIAN CORN neglected. This week's arrivals have been quite trifling, consisting of only 4,385 bushels of WHEAT, 14,201 bushels CORN, and 605 bbls. of FLOUR from the States, with 1,330 sacks FLOUR from Santander. At to-day's market holders demanded an advance on WHEAT of 2d.@3d. ₩ 70 lbs., which, in some degree, checked business, and sales were only to a moderate extent. FLOUR was in fair request, and again the turn dearer. For INDIAN CORN there was scarcely an offer to be had, and quotations are nominally unchanged. To-day's quotations are: WHEAT—Red, 11s.@11s. 8d.; white, 12s.@12s. 6d. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Ohio, 43s.@45s. 6d.; Western, 40s. 6d.@41s. INDIAN CORN—Mixed, 41s. 6d.@42s. The estimated stock of GRAIN in the port at Liverpool on 31st of December last, was: WHEAT, 121,880 qrs.; INDIAN CORN, 115,388 qrs.; and FLOUR, 53,436 bbls. and 35,[illegible] sacks.

Nearly all the large grain-laden ships at "Cork for orders" have cleared for Marseilles and other French ports.

BEEF sells in retail at late prices. Buyers have been expecting a reduction, but the belief that the Pack will be considerably smaller than last year inspires holders with firmness. Old and New move in about equal quantities.

PORK—No further arrivals of New; Irish is a slow sale at last week's prices.

BACON—The lot per *Baltic* has been subdivided into small parcels for the country dealers, and we have no change to quote in prices, although with an increased supply a reduction is anticipated.

LARD—In fair request, and the market has been cleared at 65s. to 68s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

TALLOW continues in limited demand, but is held with some firmness. Butchers' Association, 66s. to 69s.

RESIN has declined under large arrivals.

BARK steady at late rates.

COTTON.—At the close of last week and beginning of the present the Market was dull, and sales difficult to effect even at a slight reduction in price. After the arrival of the steamer on Tuesday with increased estimates of crop, there was a great desire to sell, and prices declined 1-16d. to ⅛d. ₩ lb.; and on Wednesday, under the influence of these accounts and the fear of a further advance in the rate of Bank Interest, large lots of Cotton, especially Uplands, were forced upon the Market, and the sales effected were generally at ⅛d. ₩ lb. decline on the week; but since noon yesterday, when it was known that there would not be any change made this week by the Bank of England, the Market has assumed more regularity without being actually dearer. In Manchester business continues dull, but in the absence of Stocks, prices are not much dearer. Middling Orleans, 5 7-16d. ₩ lb.; Mobile, 5 5-16d. ₩ lb.; Uplands, 5¼d. ₩ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

THE FRANKLIN MONUMENT.—The Franklin Monument Committee met on Thursday evening, at the residence of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Mr. WINTHROP reported that the upper portion of the bronze statue has been cast at Chicopee, and the whole work will be completed in about six months. The granite base and verd antique marble pedestal, from Roxbury, Vt., have been contracted for. Several vacancies in the Statue Committee, occasioned by the death of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and the resignation of others, were filled. A tribute of respect to the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, in the form of a resolution, was passed unanimously. The subject of location was discussed. The sites named are one in front of City Hall, School street, (which seemed to have the preference,) three on the Common, fronting West-street, Winter-street, and on the mall in front of the new City Library building, on Boylston-street; in front of the State House, Beacon-street; Pemberton-square; the southern end of SCOLLAY's Buildings; Haymarket-square, and Franklin-place. The subject was referred to a Special Committee to report at an early day. A beautiful statuette of the Franklin statue was exhibited. It was executed by Miss FLORENCE FREEMAN, of this city, under the direction of Mr. GREENOUGH, and gives evidence of talents of a very high order. Money sufficient for all existing contracts of the Committee has been subscribed, but about $8,000 more will be required to complete the monument according to the plan. The inauguration of the statue will be celebrated the present year.—*Boston Atlas.*

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the better course is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Times Stock Involved.

Case of George Jones vs. Fletcher Harper, Jr.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Dismissal of the Complaint and Notice of Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

The case of Jones *vs.* Harper, being an action for the specific performance of a contract, was resumed to-day.

Mr. O'Conor for the defence, said he wished to refer briefly to some of those somewhat verbal criticisms arising between the plaintiff's counsel and himself, and would present some authority.

Our statute, he said, had the phrase, "goods and chattels, or things in action." The English statute had it, "goods, wares, or merchandise." In Humbell *vs.* Mitchell, 11th Adolphus & Ellis, 205, the Court of King's Bench had decided that shares in a Joint Stock Company like this were mere *choses in action*. It was for the purpose of avoiding the liability to error that the words *choses in action* were employed.

It was laid down, too, in the "Precedents in Chancery," 533, that shares and stock are within the statute, but that, he (the Counsel) did not consider so pointed as the other authority. In Massachusetts the question arose under their statute which has only the words "goods and merchandise," and is not, therefore, so comprehensive as ours, even without *choses in action*, whether shares in a foreign corporation, for instance, or in their own joint stock companies were within the statute of Frauds. It came in on the 12th Pickering, 9, and on the 3d Metcalf still later, 345, and after that on the English decision, and they decided that the statute was entitled to a deliberate, benign, and comprehensive construction; notwithstanding that the modern English decision was rather on technical grounds, they decided over and over that the statute did not apply. Counsel said he regretted he had not called the attention of the Court last evening to the case of *Schreider vs. Houston*, 1st Comstock, 305, where a man sold to another a pile of boards, and the understanding was that the defendant took possession. The Supreme Court gave judgment against him. That judgment was, it would seem, unanimously reversed in the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Jewett and Mr. Justice Grey of Herkimer were in favor of the judgment below, but Chief Justice Bronson of the Lower Court and Judge of that Court, who had concurred in the judgment below, concurred in the reversal. The leading opinion appeared to be that of Judge Gardiner (from which the Counsel read.)

Mr. Noyes rose and said he did not know whether His Honor wanted to hear anything more on the part of the complainant. He had some suggestions, however, to make in regard to the authorities.

The Judge said he could only refer to the authorities just put in.

Mr. Noyes proceeded. There are, then, he said, two questions to be considered growing out of these authorities. The first is, whether an agreement to sell such property as this is within the statute, or rather, whether the property itself is a subject over which the statute has control, or to which it applies. Now, the distinction which I take upon that subject, but which I do not mean at all to elaborate, is this: this is not property capable of delivery or capable of being transmitted in change of possession as from vendor to vendee, in this case.

The Judge—That point you argued yesterday, and it is a point, undoubtedly, in the case.

Mr. Noyes—It is an unincorporated association or partnership, and a certificate of its stock is nothing but the evidence of title to the partnership; and it is, therefore, no more goods and chattels, no more merchandise, no more a thing in action, than the articles of copartnership themselves. Nothing more. It is no more property than a deed is land. A deed is the evidence of title to the land, but it is not the land. There can be no *chose in action* in reference to a partnership agreement until it is broken and a cause of action has arisen.

In the next place, I say there was no capacity to deliver in this case, because the party was already in possession. No possession could be transmitted to him greater than he had. It was simply an agreement, as I endeavored to show your Honor yesterday, to dissolve this copartnership by the retiring of one partner, his tenant in common and copartner, paying to him for going out a particular consideration. It is, therefore, a simple common-law agreement, requiring only the assent of the minds of the parties.

Now, a single word in reference to the question of stock. It is not the law of the State of New-York, nor is it the law of England, that stock in an incorporated company, or stock in an incorporated joint stock association is a *chose in action*. Persons, after examining the whole subject and examining the cases, shows, that in England the Judges are equally divided on the question whether shares in a corporation are personal property, and that they are unanimous on the question that in an incorporated association they are not property.

There is no decision in the State of New-York, so far as I know about it. The decisions in Massachusetts are against us. The decisions in the other States in the Union are diverse. Where they have held that shares in an association were personal property, they have held so, because the statute declared that the shares should be personal property. With the single exception of Massachusetts, then, they come within the language of the statute of frauds, only where the words "personal property," are employed. That is the state of the law in relation to stocks, whether of incorporated or of unincorporated associations. Here we steer entirely clear of any difficulty on this subject, because we are within the English authorities, which declare that shares in an association are not within the statute. They certainly are not "goods or chattels," nor "goods, wares, or merchandise," within the English statute; and I have shown they are no *choses in action*.

So much for their authorities. I desire to cite two authorities upon the question whether the agreement by one partner to retire from the partnership upon certain terms, surrendering the exclusive offer of possession in the concern to his copartner, be within the statute at all. The counsel stated the case of Allen *vs.* Aguyer, 3d Selden, 543, where the Court of Errors decided that the contract had been consummated or was consummated at the time of the agreement, by the delivery of the articles sold. A question arose in the Court of Errors, he continued, in regard to the statute of frauds about an interest in a copartnership. The authority on my notes is the 23d Wendell, 245, but I cannot find the case in referring to the volume.

Mr. O'Conor—I think it is in the 25th Wendell. I remember the case.

Mr. Noyes—I can state it. One partner in that case being insolvent, he assigned all his interest to a stranger for the benefit of his creditors. That would be a virtual dissolution of the partnership within our own cases, and perhaps a dissolution even though the articles provided that it should not be dissolved within a particular time. This was dissolved before the time. That assignee contracted with the other creditors, standing in the place of his assignor and partner, that if they would collect all the outstanding assets of the concern they might have his interest by paying him half of a certain amount of them—some $3,000. He, as assignee, sues the partners for the performance of that promise, and it was held that it was within the statute of frauds. The Court of Errors held that it was not. The assets in that case consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of things in action. It is given in the 25th Wendell, I find, and is the case of *Mersereau & Lawrence, &c.* Here it was a contract for the sale of *choses in action*, an interest in this partnership property, of which one half of certain debts was to be paid. I submit, therefore, that in respect to the condition of this property, it being incapable of being delivered, and of having anything more done in reference to it than actually then existed, and because it was an agreement substantially to dissolve this partnership, this partner retiring with the others' consent, it is not within the statute of frauds.

The Judge asked for a copy of the certificate of Stock, which was handed to him by the defendant's counsel.

After some brief discussion between the counsel, as to whether a promissory note, payable in 60 days from the time of its delivery, was a *chose in action*, The Judge rendered the following

DECISION.

The Statute—and it was passed, as I conceive, to prevent just such disputes as the present—declares that "every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels or things in action (which shares are things in action) for the price of fifty dollars or more, (this was for fifty thousand,) shall be void, unless a note or memorandum of such contract (there was none in this instance) be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby—or, unless the buyer (of which there is no allegation in this case,) shall accept and receive part of such goods, or the evidences, or some of them, (the stock certificates for example,) of such things in action—or, unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money."

It will, therefore, be seen in this case that the main question, as the Counsel for the plaintiff has fairly stated it, is, was there or was there not on Monday, the 16th of August last, on payment of $10,000 made by Mr. Jones to Mr. Harper in completion of this contract—this alleged contract, I should say? In considering that question it is obvious that the determination depends on questions of law as well as questions of fact, for it certainly cannot be contended that the mere manual handing of a sum of money by one person to another, is a payment. [illegible]

The point of law as I understand it is, that there [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] the money [illegible] receiving it [illegible] of payment. What, then, are the [illegible] to apply to this transaction? I thought [illegible] might, as stated [illegible] the case is not actually of that character. It [illegible] from its inception down, has more or less of a bearing on this question of payment. The [illegible] of this property is [illegible] connected with that question. It seems that in 1852 or 1851, three gentlemen of this City—or four, I should say—Mr. Jones, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Harper, Jr., the defendant in this case, formed an association, which they saw fit to designate, by a quasi-corporate title, and they accordingly made out, as corporate bodies do, regular stock certificates, and divided their so-called capital into 100 shares of $1,000 each, to represent the entire interest of that stock. Of these shares it appears that at first Mr. Jones had something like twenty, and Mr. Harper had thirty. The thirty shares of Mr. Harper, however, were purchased, and the evidence in the case, I think, shows they were also paid for, by his father (Mr. Harper, Sen.) he being a young man of about 18 years of age, and then absent in Cincinnati. Mr. Harper, Sen., having paid for those shares some twenty-seven or thirty thousand dollars, put his son into that establishment. The son accordingly went in, not as a mere outside stockholder, but was there daily attending to the business of the concern, as were also Mr. Jones, Mr. Wesley, and most of the time, I presume, Mr. Raymond. It seems, however, that in the course of last Summer, Mr. Harper, the younger, for some causes which have been detailed here, became somewhat dissatisfied with his position in that establishment; he found there were libel suits to be met, and that other difficulties existed, and he wished, therefore, or expressed that it was his wish to sell out. Accordingly, on Saturday, the 14th, at the office of the TIMES establishment, Mr. Jones being there with his hat on, and, as I think the evidence is, with his carpet-bag in his hand, about to leave for Poughkeepsie, Mr. Harper commences one of these conversations, of which he had had several previously, and says he will sell out; he will sell out for $50,000, $10,000 down, and $40,000 on a note for twelve months. He spoke in that style. Mr. Jones, who was there with his carpet bag in his hand, says to him as I understand, "I may take you up." Harper replies, "I wish you would;" and something was said about giving Mr. Jones during the business hours, or until the close of the business hours on Monday. Jones then leaves. That is the state of the transaction then. No memorandum is made; no paper is signed; no action is done. Of course that conversation was no contract—I mean no binding contract either in law or in fact. Mr. Jones did not bind himself to take it. This thing, however, went on till Monday morning. On Monday morning Mr. Jones returns to town from Poughkeepsie; he meets one of the parties, Mr. Wesley, and they walked down, it seems, to the broker's office, for it would appear that Mr. Wesley is both a proprietor of the paper and in the broker business. Mr. Wesley there furnishes Mr. Jones with $10,000 in bank notes. At the same time, however, Mr. Wesley makes a bargain which he takes care to reduce to writing, and that is important as showing his idea of the reality of a bargain. He makes a bargain between himself and Jones that he was to have twenty of these shares, or others, it is no matter which. He was to pay the same price exactly as was to be paid by the other bargain. He reduces that bargain, I say, to writing; and I think that is a feature in the case of some importance, Mr. Jones himself being a party to it. The bargain is written out and signed. Mr. Jones goes back to the TIMES Office, and there he meets young Harper, the defendant in this case, who, it appears, had then come in, or came in shortly afterwards. Harper came in with his hat on; he had not yet taken his seat when Mr. Jones, it seems, put towards him these twenty $500 bills, a promissory note for $40,000 for twelve months, and a common stock power of attorney for the transfer of this stock to be held by him as collateral security. Jones wishes him to complete his bargain. And here comes the nice part of this case. *It seems* Mr. E. W. Smith was standing by or sitting at his desk and heard everything that occurred. There was no secrecy about the conversation at all. Mr. Smith's first version of the affair was the one he committed to writing in that same month, how soon after the occurrence does not appear. But what he says in that he now swears—and he is a witness for the plaintiff—that he intended it as a fair statement towards all parties. Some strictures have been made on his testimony, but I don't think there is anything in his conduct here, or in the nature of his testimony, to warrant any criticism as to his perfect good faith in making this statement. He sat down and wrote out this paper with a view to give his recollection fixedness. He says he made three copies of it, or three similar papers, one for each of the parties. At all events this one was recorded, it is immaterial how, by Mr. Harper, with the consent of Mr. Smith. It is dated New-York, July, 1855. There is no day of the month given.

"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper"—he explained here how Mr. Harper came in in the way I have detailed—"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper, 'Here is the money and the note for the stock.'" Observe here he does not say what stock, but he referred undoubtedly to the subject of the previous conversation on Saturday. "Mr. Harper looked at it and said, 'I cannot do anything without my father's consent.' Mr. Jones replied, 'Well, go and take the offer to your father.' Mr. Harper did so, and returning shortly after, notified Mr. Jones of his father's non-compliance with the proposition. Mr. Jones soon after left the office, and Mr. Harper, by the advice of Mr. Wesley, deposited the note and money to the credit of Raymond, Harper & Co., in the Nassau Bank."

That is the skeleton of the transaction, for it is but a skeleton it will be perceived, and it is more or less filled up by the testimony given here on the stand. Supposing, then, the rule of law to be as I have stated, viz.: that you must show not only an actual handing of the money, but a reception of it as a payment. Was there in this case a reception by Mr. Harper of that money as a payment? If there had been, for a moment even,—but that might be a rather strong expression,—but if there had been any reasonable length of time for the mind fairly to have acted on it, then he (the defendant) could not recall; that would be an end of it. The very policy of this statute is its requiring you to have your contracts, if over $50, in writing and signed by the parties, to prevent disputes arising out of misunderstandings in conversation, or verbal mistakes, or else to have the acceptance and receipt proved unequivocally. Was this payment, then, accepted by Mr. Harper? Was there that acceptance of it which can be considered with any due regard to prudence and judgment, in the making of such a transaction, as a substitute for the formal act of writing out and signing that agreement, for it is in that view, and that only, that the law looks upon this payment? It is not looked upon as a fulfillment of the bargain, but as an indication that the party who makes the payment, and the one who accepts it, do by that solemn act admit in the strongest possible form that they have made and concluded a bargain—not merely talked about it. It is in that view alone that the payment is admissible in this case as evidence. It is to show that a contract was made, and you cannot show that except in two ways, either by a memorandum in writing, signed by them, or by this solemn act of paying on the one hand and accepting on the other. Now, was that done? It must be a payment made as a payment and accepted as a payment. It must be a payment absolute on the one part and accepted unconditionally on the other. Was Mr. Harper's acceptance unconditional? You recollect in what position he stood in regard to his father. It is true the stock was in his name, it was legally his stock; but still there was a deference due in this case to parental control and parental feelings. Mr. Wesley, one of the copartners, the moment he found that Mr. Harper the elder was dissatisfied, gave up his contract, which was, no doubt, the most commendable course, showing thereby that there was something due to Mr. Harper, Sen., not, perhaps, as a legal obligation, but that kind of deference which it was highly proper to exhibit to one so circumstanced. Mr. Harper goes to his father. The evidence first is that he went with the consent and approbation of Mr. Jones, although afterwards Mr. Jones is said, as you remember, to have told him, "that is your affair." But at first the money was taken by Mr. Harper to go to his father and get his judgment on the transaction. Now, then, was that an absolute payment? Certainly not. He certainly did not understand it in that way, and if he did even, it was not a payment. If it was not a payment, then the contract was never finally made. It is not sufficient to say, here was an incipient contract. You must *show a contract concluded; you must show that* the minds of the parties came together and adopted *it*. The courts would be run down, it appears to me, by such controversies as this, if this principle of the statute of frauds were to be departed from. You can see the result of the attempts to depart from it. The books are now filled with these cases. The tendency of all the courts now goes the other way, and I think the good sense and intelligence of the community will aid and approve them in that tendency. If these parties believed that this transaction was one which they meant to be concluded, why did they not sit down and write it out? No writing was done—not even in regard to the supposed certificate of transfer. The act required on the part of Mr. Harper was to be done. Why was it not done? Why was not the transfer then made by him to Mr. Jones? Mr. Jones did not even ask for it. He did not insist on it, which he certainly would have done if he had supposed the transaction with Harper, Jr., was then concluded. He had nothing to do but sign this transfer so that he (Mr. Jones) might give his own certificate to Mr. Harper as collateral security. In my mind it is dangerous in the extreme to allow transactions of this magnitude, involving a sum of $50,000, and that, too, with a party who is merely disinterested, to be consummated in this way. I think that the parties themselves will see that the true course was adopted by Mr. Wesley, who cancelled his contract.

I do not see that evidence offered on the part of the defence, can be necessary here to change the aspect of the plaintiff's case. It is already, it seems to me, within the rule of law that such a contract cannot be enforced by law. It cannot be enforced here by a bill for specific performance. I do not think any action for damages could be sustained by it. In reading this complaint, it will be seen that the very mode in which the alleged contract [illegible] the plaintiff understood he was to make out a very different case [illegible] that every statement in the complaint, and the fail[illegible]

[illegible] is sufficient to show that it is too weak [illegible]. It appears to me, therefore, that the bill [illegible]. The only consideration that would deserve any further debate, [illegible] would be [illegible] the whole evidence, to give it weight [illegible] suggestion.

Mr. Van Vorst—We do not wish to carry it up.

The Judge—I shall find them, as matter of fact, that no contract was made.

Mr. O'Conor said he would read what he had written down as the conclusions to which the Court had arrived:

First—There never was any agreement between the parties for the sale of the property or interest in question.

Second—If the minds of the parties did meet so as to form an agreement in common law, there was not in writing, neither was there a delivery and acceptance of the thing sold, or any payment of the purchase-money or any portion thereof, and therefore it was void by the statute of frauds.

Mr. Noyes said he was about to inquire how he should draw up this special finding, if any were necessary, when he (the Judge) dismissed the complaint; but he desired to know whether His Honor did or did not find, as matter of fact, that the proposition to make this contract was made by the option of Mr. Harper, Jr., as was made as alleged in the complaint?

Mr. O'Conor said the way to settle that—and he believed it was the practice of the Court—was, if the Court came to a decision on the whole case, for the counsel to draw up their suggestions and mutually submit them, or for one of the counsel to draw up the conclusions as he apprehended them, and the other amend them, and then submit them to the Court for settlement. He (Mr. O'Conor) should certainly suggest among his points that it was not affirmatively proved that any offer of sale was ever made by Mr. Harper and understood by him and Mr. Jones, or either of them, as a serious and binding offer.

The Judge—What I have stated on that rests on the evidence. One of the witnesses was asked on the part of the plaintiff whether the language was of a bantering character, and he said it was.

Mr. Noyes—When parties are trafficking they are usually bantering.

The Judge—It was not entering into a formal contract, but a sort of half-banter as to the bargain.

Mr. Noyes—What I want to know is whether your Honor finds it as a matter of fact?

The Judge—I think there could be little doubt as to the decision.

Mr. Noyes—My proposition was to have your Honor state whether, as matter of fact, you find that the proposition was made, or if it was only a joke. If it was only a banter, then it was not made, and your Honor, of course, can find that fact.

Mr. O'Conor—In relation to that, I have but one point to ask your Honor to weigh, and that is, that the affirmative is with the plaintiff, and it is his business, if he wants our $50,000, and to deprive this young man of his inheritance, to prove it.

The Judge—My finding on that point undoubtedly would be—or it is the inclination of my mind, and, as you have the affirmative, they have the benefit of that inclination—that there was no offer of a business kind made and accepted that day, (Saturday.) It was not a business transaction. It was a mere bantering conversation.

Mr. Noyes—The question is, whether the proposition was made or not. If it was a joke it was no proposition.

The Judge—That depends entirely on how you construe the language. There was such a proposition in words, but there was no such proposition as a matter of business.

Mr. Noyes—Shall I draw up the special finding then, that there was no such proposition made?

The Judge—There was a conversation, but no proposition, in the sense you mean, was made.

Mr. Noyes—Was there no binding proposition?

The Judge—No binding proposition—no deliberate proposition, I mean; I find distinctly that from the evidence there was a conversation on that day touching the sale of the stock. That conversation, in my view of it, was admissible here as explanatory of what took place on the Monday following, but it was not in law a deliberate proposition in the sense in which you use the term.

Mr. Noyes—I did not use the word "deliberate."

Mr. O'Conor—This is irregular. The findings are to be made out by your Honor or settled by the counsel.

The Judge—My impression is that the counsel in whose favor the judgment is rendered, is to draw up what, in his view, the decision of the Court as to the law and facts is, and then have it settled. I think the conclusion I formed is clear enough.

Mr. Noyes—Your Honor then will understand me as excepting to the ruling of the Court on this point, and we ask thirty days to prepare our bill.

The Judge—Is it deemed important for the purposes of this case hereafter, that any more evidence should be taken?

Mr. O'Conor—I think not.

The Judge—There is one thing, by the by, which I omitted to state in regard to the law of this case, in answer to the point raised by the counsel, which, undoubtedly, was a very fair one, that this was not a *chose in action* in the common sense of the term, but was a joint ownership of personal chattels where no delivery was necessary. I will say in answer to that, these certificates are *choses in action*, or evidences at least of *choses in action*, and for this very obvious reason, that although they are not the basis for an ordinary common action, as on a note, yet everybody can see that they are the basis, or may be made the basis, for an equitable action. A *chose in action* may be an equitable one as well as a legal one.

Mr. Van Vorst said there were one or two points of fact to which he would wish to call his Honor's attention so that he might have them before him when the matter was being finally adjusted here. The evidence was that the plaintiff and the defendant were sitting together conversing when Mr. Wesley came into the room, and that they then rose and approached him and desired him to witness this bargain.

Mr. O'Conor—That is, Mr. Wesley does not know which of them asked him.

Mr. Van Vorst—The evidence of Mr. Wesley is that they were sitting at the time this contract was made between them.

The Judge—That is on Saturday?

Mr. Van Vorst—Yes. There is one other fact which your Honor may have misunderstood, and that is, that on Monday morning Mr. Wesley was at the TIMES office and saw the defendant, Fletcher Harper, Jr., there, quite early, and before Mr. Jones came into the City, and that the first matter of conversation that sprung up between them, was introduced by Mr. Wesley, who asked Mr. Harper what were his reasons for selling out his stock, and Mr. Harper deliberately replied that he was annoyed by these libel suits and anonymous letters and wanted to go abroad.

The Judge—Did Mr. Wesley use the expression, "have sold out to him?"

Mr. Van Vorst—He asked him his motive for selling out his interest in the TIMES.

The Judge—Oh, "selling out."

Mr. Van Vorst—These parties, Mr. Jones and Mr. Harper, your Honor will bear in mind, had not seen each other since the previous Saturday, when Mr. Wesley had been called by both of them to witness this proposition. The defendant then had not acted in this hurried manner, nor in this thoughtless and hasty way, but on Monday morning solemnly and deliberately assigned his reasons for selling out.

Mr. O'Conor—He said his father would not consent.

Mr. Van Vorst—Not a word of it.

The Judge—There was not a binding bargain at that time.

Mr. Van Vorst—It was not a binding bargain, but it shows that this defendant did not act in the hasty manner alleged. There, on Monday, at 12 o'clock, he was still clinging to it; he surely had time enough to think and consult about it from 3 o'clock on the previous Saturday. He had the whole of Sunday to arrive at a determination or obtain advice.

The Court—It is presumed that on Sunday he devoted his mind to some other pursuit. [Laughter.]

Here the matter dropped, and the parties left the Court.

The Vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS

The People vs. Cowles.—JOHNSON, J.—On the 23d of October last, Robert H. Morris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, elected in the First Judicial District, died, leaving unexpired five years and upwards of the official term for which he was elected. At the general election held on the 6th day of November last a large number of the electors in that district voted for a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy, and of the votes so cast Henry E. Davies received a larger number than any other person so voted for; no notice was given prior to the election, by the Secretary of State, or by any other officer that any vacancy in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was to be filled in the First Judicial District at that election. On the 3d day of December last the Governor appointed the defendant to be a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Morris. These facts, which appear on the face of the complaint, and are admitted by the demurrer, sufficiently present the question now before us, which is whether the electors of the First Judicial District under the circumstances stated, possessed the power of filling the vacancy in question by their votes at the last general election.

Section 13 of article 6 of the constitution is in the following terms:

In case the office of any Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor until it shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

This is the only section which in direct terms speaks of a vacancy occurring in either of the offices named; and as the vacancy in question occurred before the expiration of the regular term of the officer by [illegible] death, [illegible] presented already, falling within the scope of the [illegible] of this section is to confer a power of appointment [illegible]

[illegible] "The vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor until it shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges" [illegible] unexpired term." [illegible] The language [illegible] temporary filling of the vacancy [illegible] the Governor, and a permanent filling of it by the electors, and quite as plainly for the one case as for the other. It is clear and explicit, and neither requires nor permits any other construction than that which is obvious upon its face. When such a vacancy is to be permanently supplied, it must be at an election [illegible] at a special election [illegible] a general election of Judges [illegible] the Judges of the Court of Appeals [illegible] second year; and, by section 4, the Justices of the Supreme Court are to be so classified that one of the Justices of each District shall go out of office at the end of every two years. One Judge of the Court of Appeals and eight Justices of the Supreme Court [illegible] every second year [illegible] the general election of Judges [illegible] the 12th section. Section 12 of the same article provides [illegible] be elected by the electors of the State, and the Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the several Judicial Districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law. Under this section the Legislature had [illegible] of the officers named from that at which the Governor and members of the Legislature were to be elected, but they have not hitherto deemed it expedient to do so. Under the provisions of chapter 240 of the Laws of 1847, section 3, these officers are to be chosen at the general elections, which are declared to be such as are held [illegible] election of all or some of certain designated public officers, among whom the named Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court [illegible] "that all vacancies in any of the offices named" [illegible] section, with certain exceptions [illegible] "shall be supplied at the general election next succeeding the happening thereof." By this enactment the Legislature have exercised the power which it is claimed they possess under article 6, section 5, of the constitution, to provide for filling vacancies in office. It applies to Justices of the Supreme Court and to Judges of the Court of Appeals. It happens in the case before us that the election which was held on the 6th of November last, was not only a general election, but also a general election of Judges. There was, therefore, the warrant both of the constitution and the statute for the electors to proceed to fill the vacancy, if that election was the next after the happening of the vacancy. I abstain from quoting dictionaries to show how "next" is defined; no plainer term can be used. The election on the 6th of November was certainly the first that occurred after the 23d of October, when the vacancy took place, and it was certainly occurred after that day, unless the position taken by the defendant's counsel be sustained. That position was that the term "next general election" was to be held to embrace, not only the actual day on which the voting takes place, but also the preceding period, in which the preliminary notices are by law to be given by the Secretary of State, when such notices are directed. If this be so, then, as to some officers, the election begins on the first day of September [illegible] others on the 15th day of October. (1 R. S. 4 Ed. [illegible] Sect. 26.) However, the sections of the statute which direct the Secretary of State to give notice and prescribe its terms, recognize the position that the day of election, and not the whole period between it and the last day of notice, is designated by the phrase "next general election." This notice is itself to specify the officers to be chosen "at the then next general election." [illegible] A further and conclusive answer to the position is to be found in the well ascertained meaning of the term "general election." The election law of 1842 (ch. 130, sec. 4, 5.) says general elections shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in every year; and again, general elections shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the first Monday of November in every year; and again, "general elections shall be held for one day only." This expression, which is also found in the Revised Statutes, had been long used in this State before the Convention [illegible] the constitution met; it was then in force as law, and must be taken to have been used by them [illegible] in this, which is both its natural and accustomed sense. It seems to me, therefore, that we are bound to declare that the election at which the relator claims to have been elected, was the next general election of judges after the office in question became vacant. Nor does it seem that the necessity of this conclusion is at all affected by the fact that the election law (1 R. S. 4th ed. 246, sec. 4) contains a provision under which, if this vacancy had existed prior to the 15th of October, it would have been the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice of the vacancy having occurred; after that period no similar duty was by law imposed upon him, or upon any other officer. In the case of a vacancy occurring in the office of a Judge of this court, no law makes it the duty of any officer, under any circumstances, to give notice of the vacancy with reference to an election to fill it; and yet the statute before referred to (L. 1847 ch. 240, sec. 4) directs it to be filled at the next election; and section 25 of the same act regulates the form of ballot to be given, when at a general election one or more vacancies are to be supplied in the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court; nor is this provision necessarily to be regarded as proving that an accidental omission exists in respect to the filling of the office of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, as to which a notice was at least as proper as in regard to filling the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court. That supposition ought not to be resorted to except from necessity, because it assumes that the Legislature has been guilty of an oversight in the discharge of their duty. The better explanation is that afforded by the fact that the section requiring notice when a vacancy in a district is to be filled formed part of the election law under the Revised Statutes. At that time there were Senatorial Districts and Congressional Districts, each of which fall under its provisions. This section was continued in the revision of the election law of 1842, and it was probably allowed to stand unaltered, as the Legislature saw that under it no conflict could arise with section six of that act, which provides for filling vacancies in the offices of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and others, at the next general election, insomuch as when the vacancy in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court occurred before Oct. 15, notice could be given; and when it occurred after that time, no law prescribed any notice. This they might reasonably consider good ground for not altering the section in question, because even where notice is prescribed, no one supposed that the omission to give it will vitiate the election. Having arrived at the conclusion that the Constitution required the interpretation above given upon the plain meaning of the terms employed, it may be proper to consider for a moment a ground which seems to have pressed with considerable force upon the Judges of the Supreme Court who decided the case at General Term—I mean the possible inconvenience which may grow out of the provision as it stands, upon the interpretation we have put upon it, and which we think the language clearly requires. The period has been when an inconvenience would arise from construing a statute as it stood and as it reads, was deemed [illegible] to warrant a Court to put upon it a strained and unnatural construction for the purpose of avoiding that inconvenience, and substantially conforming the will of the law makers to the better judgment of the Judges. But Courts, at the present day, both in this country and in England, acknowledge that their simple duty is to ascertain the intention of the law makers from the law itself, and, having ascertained it, to give it effect. Courts are not responsible that only wise laws shall be made. [illegible] they have no power given to them to judge of the wisdom of the Legislature, nor to undertake to alter that which has been enacted to be the law. (Waller *vs.* Harris, 20 Wend. 561; Vlies *vs.* [illegible], 1 Comst. 574; Leith *vs.* Irvine, 1 Myl. & K. [illegible]) [illegible] *these principles are proper to restrain the action of* courts in construing acts of the Legislature, they certainly, with no less cogency, are applicable to constitutional provisions, which, from their greater importance, and more permanent operation, must be supposed to have been framed with the utmost circumspection. Upon the construction which we put upon the Constitution and Laws, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Morris was proper to be filled by election at the time when the relator claims to have been chosen. Having arrived at this conclusion, from the consideration solely of the language of the Constitution and the Laws, it is gratifying to find, though we do not advert to it as a ground of decision, that the history of this constitutional provision in question, as preserved in the debates of the Convention, [illegible] exactly with the interpretation which its terms impose upon us. Section 13 did not stand in the very terms in which it was introduced before the Convention. Mr. Loomis, in introducing the section, is reported to have said "it seems obvious that no provision was made for filling a vacancy. He had therefore drawn a section to provide for supplying vacancies," which, he read, in the words as it now stands. Mr. Tallmadge moved to amend, by striking out the words "it shall be supplied at," so as to make it imperative to elect a successor at the next general election, and deprive the Governor of the power to fill by default. Mr. Loomis explained his object to be to keep the office filled until the votes were canvassed, and the elected Judge installed. Mr. Tallmadge withdrew his amendment. After some other [illegible] which throw no further light upon the [illegible] Loomis' amendment was agreed to. [illegible] Argus ed., [illegible] judgment should be reversed, and leave be given to the defendant to answer.

[illegible]

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Congress.

The proceedings in both branches yesterday were [illegible]. In the Senate, a preliminary debate on the relations with Great Britain, in regard to the Central American question, took place, which, though no conclusion was arrived at, was important in showing the feeling on the subject. Great Your Brougham's letter to Mr. Crampton, dated Jan. 19, 1853, which declares that the British Government intends to adhere to the Treaty of Washington of April 19, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty in Central America, and to which sentiment has heretofore been made in the columns of the TIMES, was [illegible] before the Senate by Mr. CLAYTON. Messrs. CLAYTON, CASS, and SEWARD made some remarks on the subject, and no further consideration was postponed to Monday. A message was then received from the President in relation to the state of affairs in Kansas; which was read, and [illegible] referred to the Committee on Territories. A synopsis of the document will be found under our telegraphic head. In the House, the usual monotony was varied somewhat. Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership, and after one ballot which, notwithstanding the substitution of OTIS for BRIGHAMSON by the Nebraska men, did not materially alter the complexion of affairs,—a message was announced from the President,—whereupon a perfect Babel ensued. It was finally decided, after the result of the last ballot had been declared, to receive the Message, which was the same as that transmitted to the Senate on Kansas affairs. The report of proceedings is worth reading.

☞ The Legislature was busily engaged yesterday in the reception and consideration of bills, etc. Among the bills reported favorably in the Assembly was one to repeal the act passed last year, extending incorporated companies from taxation in certain contingencies.

The News by the Baltic.

The mail steamship *Baltic*, after a remarkably quick passage for this season of the year, arrived yesterday with three days later news from Europe. According to her advices, the aspect of the Peace question, now agitating all Europe, remains unchanged, and our remarks upon the subject, as published in yesterday's TIMES, are equally applicable to-day. Every indication shows that this last attempt at negotiation will prove abortive; for all the powers concerned—England, France and Russia—seem determined that the war shall be carried on.

The Russian reply to the Austrian propositions is reported to be *en route* for Vienna; and, as we surmised, the reply is alleged to be evasive,—neither a direct yes or no—but some counter proposition, by means of which negotiations may be resumed, and time thereby be gained. In the meanwhile, the text of the ultimatum has been published. It contains five propositions, viz:—1. A complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities, and a rectification of the Russian frontier with European Turkey, by which the former would be obliged to relinquish a portion of her territory. 2. The free navigation of the Danube and its mouths. 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed vessels, but opening it to the merchant navies of the world. 4. Neutralization for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte. And 5. A right reserved to the belligerent powers to bring forward particular conditions over and above the foregoing guarantees. This ultimatum, it seems to be conceded on all sides, Russia will refuse to accept. In fact, her last circular, to which we have on a former occasion adverted, has anticipated the propositions, point for point, and leaves no hope that a settlement can be effected without one party or the other receding from the stand they have taken before the world.

The general news by this arrival is not important. Denmark, in a circular addressed to the different European States, persists in maintaining her neutrality, and refuses to admit that she is bound in any way by the treaty lately ratified between Sweden and the Western Powers. From France we learn that the Council of War, about to be held in Paris, will not decide on any plan of campaign, but merely propose a military report, to be submitted subsequently to the Governments of France and England for consideration. A rumor is once more current that NAPOLEON will assume the command of an army during the next campaign.

From the Crimea there are some items of interest. A dispatch from General CODRINGTON is published, denying the statements made about the excessive drunkenness of the soldiers in the British army. The General must have been rather severe when he penned it. The tone is anything but dignified, and the object is manifestly to throw discredit upon the reports of an old newspaper correspondent, whose services in the Crimea have been as valuable in their way as those of any commander the British Government has yet sent out. A sketch of the late engagement near Kertch will be found among our extracts.

It seems to be generally believed that the seat of Government will be transferred next September from the shores of the Neva. The Russians have some [illegible] impression, if we may [illegible]

[illegible] Congress of the United States. In this [illegible] somewhat singular reason [illegible] assigned—one that the Council of War, now in session at St. Petersburg, has decided to abandon the Crimea rather than continue the struggle for its possession; and the other that PALMERSTON has advised his Government to adopt a precisely similar course. The latter, we imagine, is more likely to be correct than the former.

Latest advices from Asia say that OMAR PACHA has fallen back on Redout-Kalé, and is harassed by the Russians.

The President and the Speakership.

In the succession of Mr. OTIS to the duty of concentrating the Administration Party in the House of Representatives, we have a fresh indication of the will of the President to protract the disgraceful contest for the Speakership. The parties are thus restored to the same hopeless attitude they occupied six weeks ago. The same wearisome experiment is to be made, if possible, with the monosyllabic Carolinian, as with him of the long name, from Illinois; and then a new candidate will be tried, and another, and another. Such is obviously the disposition of Government. Could it count on the patience and docility of its friends, such would unquestionably be its programme; and instead of exerting itself, as the Nebraska business proved its ability to do, to control the action of the popular branch, it would continue to spend its cunning upon some method of omitting that wheel from the Governmental machine, without disturbing the exercise of its own functions. Already a pliant tool, the Executive has broached to the Senate a plan for dispensing with the legislation of the lower Chamber. The Washington *Union* has eulogized the scheme, adding sundry supplementary ideas of its own, all tending to a similar revolution; and no doubt, did it possess the courage and power, the Administration would cheerfully follow the example of CROMWELL and the two NAPOLEONS, in scattering the representatives by a *coup de main*. And yet, let it be remembered, it has but to utter a word to affect the organization of the House, to set the whole Legislative machine in energetic motion, to remove the present paralysis from the body politic.

The most curious feature of this obstinate reticence is the constant iteration, on the part of the organ, that the state of our foreign affairs absolutely demands the advice and intervention of Congress. We are left to infer, if we are weak enough to do so, that every feeling, and wish, and need of the President and his advisers, demand the instant organization of the House as the only security against perils impending over the external relations of the country, which, we are assured, the Administration has carried to a point too critical to venture further unsupported by popular sanction, as obtained through Legislative action. A calm review of the whole business presents us with no such crisis. Had our unsatisfactory negotiations with England been conducted with greater spirit, and with more conclusive evidences of earnestness and determination, affairs might very well need Congressional interference. We can easily conceive, indeed, how our imbroglio might be now more than diplomatic. The direct and logical consequence of the positions assumed by the Cabinet on the Central American question, and denied by England, with the added contumely of declining further discussion of the subject, was a resort to the physical argument of expelling the intruders from Belize and the Ruatan. Had the President carried the affair to this point, possessed the courage to say so in his Message, and directed the councils of Congress to this decisive step, he might allege an existing crisis which he could not venture to face alone. But he has carefully avoided this measure; he has evaded the creation of any such crisis; made no recommendation requiring the solemn sanction of the people in Congress assembled; raised no issue with which he can properly throw himself upon the country. In the whole of the correspondence of Messrs. MARCY and BUCHANAN, we meet no warlike alternative as presented directly or indirectly to England. It was not intimated, nor even implied, that this Government is prepared to put its Central American policy into immediate and offensive practice. With this record before us, morbidly cautious—we will not say cowardly—as it is, with what propriety can it be claimed that the Executive has reached a crisis, or stated an issue, which it is all-important for Congress to act upon at once?

Quite as pusillanimous has been the treatment of the enlistment difficulty. There the natural sequence of the position assumed by Government was the indignant dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and his fellows, without delay, or reference to Downing-street. Who doubts that such would have been the course of President JACKSON? But, again, the responsibility has been shirked. The creation of a crisis has been declined. And having failed to raise one, and as there is nothing in the tone or action of the English Government, or in the action of our own, involving or justifying the idea of a belligerent solution of the question, with what propriety, it may be asked again, can the subject be presented to Congress as having exhausted executive treatment? What has Congress to do with either controversy, at the point where the President has prematurely dropped them? Certainly nothing. If the annual message omitted to direct legislative action in regard to either subject, it was doubtless because no one of the President's advisers was shrewd enough to suggest any course Congress could consistently adopt with regard to either, as the matter then stood.

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[illegible] Government, and the other that PALMERSTON has advised his Government to adopt a precisely similar course. The latter, we imagine, is more likely to be correct than the former.

Latest advices from Asia say that OMAR PACHA has fallen back on Redout-Kalé, and is harassed by the Russians.

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The Reported Defeat of the Emperor of Hayti.

The intelligence from Hayti which was communicated to the Philadelphia press, of the 22d inst., by the Captain of the schooner *Ellen*, from Port-au-Prince, has doubtless received more credit than it was entitled to. Captain DARNAZ reports that the Emperor had been defeated by General SANTANA, the President of the Dominican, or Spanish part of the island, with the loss of two or three hundred men, many of his best officers, all his munitions of war, provisions, and military chest; that the Emperor himself had fled; that a price of 10,000 doubloons had been put upon his head by SANTANA, and that the feeling was so strong against him, at his own Capital, that if he escaped the Spaniards, it was generally supposed he would be shot by his own subjects. Nothing could be much more improbable than all these stories, as our readers may see at a glance. In the first place, we have papers from Port-au-Prince, dated Dec. 29, only three days before the *Ellen* sailed, which give no indications whatever of the change of feeling which is reported to have taken place among the Haytians. Business was going on as usual, and prices were without any noticeable change.

In the next place, the Emperor did not leave his Capital until the 11th; he had to march his army through a wild and mountainous country without any roads, not only to the frontier of his own dominions, but far into the dominions of his enemy, before he was likely to encounter any organized opposition. Military men will readily appreciate the improbabilities of a campaign being begun, and prosecuted with such a force, under such peculiar circumstances, and with such conclusive results in the short space of twenty days.

In the third place, all authorities concur in putting down the Emperor's forces at not less than 30,000 men. Gen. SANTANA has never been able to bring two thousand men equipped into the field, and it is our impression that all the force he was able to command, when invaded many years ago by SOULOUQUE, was less than 700. Without money or credit, or the despotic power which is sometimes a temporary substitute for both, it is in the highest degree improbable that SANTANA should have in the field an army large enough to offer the Emperor any serious resistance in a pitched battle. He may be able to annoy and harass; he may obstruct SOULOUQUE's access to water, as was the case when invaded in 1848; destroy the grass and ground provisions along the line of his march; but further than that, his resistance in the open field could not be formidable. The soldiers of the East have certainly no advantage over their invaders in courage, and they are far inferior in military training.

We leave our readers to judge therefore what probability there is that, with a force less than one-tenth of that which attacked them, the Dominicans have obtained such a victory as is reported and put the Emperor to flight.

We presume it will turn out that either Capt. DARNAZY wished to have a little fun at the expense of the Philadelphia press, or that he or his informants have magnified a story which might have reached Port-au-Prince from Port-au-Platte, a small town on the north side of the island, where it was reported, on the 15th, as we learn by private letters, that a slight collision had occured on the frontier, in which a small number of Haytians had been taken prisoners by the Dominicans. Port-au-Platte, being in the Spanish part of the island, would naturally receive an abundance of rumors unfavorable to the Haytian arms, but we happen to have a means of ascertaining the exact degree of importance which belongs to the one in circulation on the 15th, to which we have alluded. The Emperor, as we have said, did not leave his capital until the 11th, and, if he had sent the news with the utmost expedition direct to Port-au-Platte, the messenger could not possibly have reached there with it by the 15th. The news might, however, have traveled from Port-au-Platte to Port-au-Prince in seventeen days, and probably did; and that, in all probability, is the origin, if it had an honest origin, of the report which has so much exercised some of our negrophobian cotemporaries.

In thus scrutinizing the authenticity of these reports, we would not be understood as expressing any confidence in the ultimate success of the Haytian Expedition. From the first discovery of this unhappy Island, in 1492, to the present time, with only occasional brief interruptions, Hayti has been occupied by distinct races under separate rulers. COLUMBUS found it thus divided, and the fiercest enmity existing between the Eastern and Western tribes, then as now. When it came under the European influence, the East was occupied by the Spanish, and the West by the French, until after the French Revolution, and the revolt of the blacks, when TOUSSAINT united the Island, for a brief period, against NAPOLEON. This union did not last as long as the brief career of the gifted man who effected it; and the union took place in 1822, when the Spanish part of the Island revolted from Spain and submitted to the supremacy of President BOYER. This was a political, but not a national union, and was impatiently endured about eighteen years, when, it is said, BOYER was tempted to assent to its dissolution by a consideration which his subjects did not share; and so once more the Island returned to its divided allegiance.

What there is, if anything, in its physical condition to account for this vexed harmony which has always existed between the inhabitants of its opposite extremities, we will not now stop to inquire; the fact that there has always been such a want of harmony since the day of its discovery by CRISTOFORO will prove, should a strong presumption against the success of the present expedition of FAUSTIN.

The reunion of the Island under one sceptre has ever been one of the Emperor FAUSTIN's favorite dreams, and he has for years been accumulating the means to accomplish it. He is now possessed of abundant resources to equip an army and prosecute a campaign of several months without touching the current revenues of his Empire, and having once set out, he is not likely to turn back without he encountered some enemy more formidable than General SANTANA can oppose to him. He is not a stranger either to the science or the perils of war. He is a man of undoubted courage, and has risen through every grade of the army, and has seen active service in all. Though born and for the first six years of his life a slave, he commenced his military career as a soldier in the army of DESSALINES in 1804, immediately after the evacuation by the French, and when he was only seventeen years of age. In four years he had risen to the grade of sub-lieutenant and aid to General LAMARRE; in 1811, he was promoted to a lieutenancy of cavalry, and to a captaincy in 1820. In 1840 he was chief of a squadron; in 1843, Colonel of a company of horse; in 1844, General of Brigade; in 1846, General of Division and Commandant at Port-au-Prince—the highest subordinate military command in the Republic. Nor was his brilliant career destined to stop here.

In the following year the Presidency became vacant by the death of RIGAUD. The Senate, after repeated ballotings for a successor, found themselves in the condition of our Representatives at Washington. A majority could not unite upon either of the candidates. A failure to elect was to restore anarchy and a military rule. The possibility of such a contingency arising naturally gave prominence to the name of SOULOUQUE, who was Commander-in-Chief of the forces at the Capital, where the Senate were sitting. His name was suggested, and he was at once elected, we believe, by a unanimous vote. He was popular with the army, on good terms with all parties because he would have nothing to do with the intrigues of any; his military skill was universally respected, and what was more to the purpose, he was too black to leave any doubt of his fidelity to the great majority of his subjects, whose jealousy of the "browns" or mulattoes have led to most of the troubles by which the western part of the island has been disturbed for the past twelve years. He showed, however, when he was elected, that he had a will of his own, to the great disappointment of both the leading factions, who sought to manage him. Intrigues were soon set on foot by the browns to depose him, similar to those which had convulsed the country since 1840, and changed the head of the Government five times, in almost as many years, but they were dealt with very differently from those which had resulted in the prostration of BOYER, HERARD and PIERROT. His Administration in 1847, 1848 and 1849, was the type of LOUIS NAPOLEON's Administration in 1850, 1852 and 1853. Every suspected man was banished or shot, and no species of terrorism was spared to discourage the aspirations of the intriguing race of politicians with which the unsettled state of affairs for the previous ten years had filled the country.

Within a year after his election, the Haytians had ascertained, to their entire satisfaction, that the less they meddled with politics, under SOULOUQUE's Administration, the better for them; and since then the Government has been comparatively tranquil, and about as liberal as an absolute despotism ever was or can be.

But the Slave-born President had not reached the height of his destiny. The second year after his election, he was invested with the Imperial purple, under the title of FAUSTIN I., Emperor of Hayti, and clothed with despotic powers, which he has exercised, if not in a way to develop the industrial resources of the island, at least in a way to preserve internal tranquillity, and greater security to life and property from criminal depredation throughout his dominions, than is enjoyed in any State of this Union.

This is the man who now, at the age of 69, has undertaken to restore what he terms the integrity of his Empire. We will leave our readers to judge of the probability of his becoming so easy a prey to an enemy scarcely numerous enough to officer his army.

Aspects of the Anglo-French Alliance.

The *Baltic's* news does not alter the complexion of European affairs. The war, both in a diplomatic and military point of view, lies in a perplexing state of entanglement. Russia does not seem yet to know that she is beaten, and her organ, *Le Nord*, is absolutely engaged in a discussion as to whether she is a gainer or a loser by the last campaign. Prince VALERTINE ESTERHAZY has arrived in St. Petersburg, and the propositions of peace with which he was charged are now under the consideration of the Czar and his advisers. The "answer" has not yet been received. That the Czar would be glad to come to terms there is little doubt. But Russia has not yet been, and is not likely, until after a protracted war, to be brought to a position which would dispose her to make concessions, involving a limitation of her rights or a cession of territory, much less those additional requirements which PALMERSTON, representing English passion, determines to impose.

There is, indeed, much reason in the arguments stated to be urged by LOUIS NAPOLEON in favor of peace. So far as any ambitious designs of Russia are concerned, the war has accomplished its object. The project of seizing Constantinople, or turning the Black Sea into a Russian lake, if ever seriously contemplated, is abandoned. Indeed, such became impossible from the hour Turkey was admitted to the family of nations and the Western Powers pledged to her support. If, therefore, the defeat of such a policy may be taken as a satisfactory ground for peace, the war might be yet an end to at once; but, if Russia is to be treated as a conquered Power, and conditions which would humiliate her in the eyes of the world demanded, then must the question abide the [illegible]

[illegible] Such a war must be [illegible] the French Emperor is said to urge, exclusively for the benefit of England. "For you," as he is represented to address England, "war may be an advantage, as you fancy you have played a secondary part in the contest, and you are determined on a grand crusade to reconquer your compromised prestige and damaged influence. The war is no longer a question of general, but of exclusively British interest. In France, on the contrary, we desire peace. Now that the honor of our arms is safe, all the considerations drawn from the state of our finances, our food crisis, and political and commercial relations, have assumed a force and intensity to which the Government could not be insensible." "France has no interest," NAPOLEON went on, "in crushing Russia, whom she considers still essential to the equilibrium of Europe. The English alliance is not eternal, and, in case of eventual conflict, we might have need of Russia. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not yield to this proposal, and we must recommence the war, take Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, I am ready to march; but, for these new and heavier sacrifices, I must have compensations; these compensations are the Rhine and Belgium." All the recent movements of LOUIS NAPOLEON, his recall of the Imperial Guards and the Zouaves, and the tone in which he addressed them, go far to substantiate the truth of this new phase, which we have derived from the most reliable quarters.

How far England may consent to these terms on which her ally proposes a continuance of co-operation, remains to be seen. Doubtless, on the meeting of Parliament—fixed for the 31st—we shall have a full explanation of her views. The tone of her Press, however, and the warlike attitude she is assuming, give promise of a renewal of the war next season in a more vigorous and fiercer form. She evidently feels she has not had, in the world's eyes, the lion's share of glory, and wants to secure opportunities for brilliant victories and grand exploits, to burnish up her faded reputation. Her arms are only just getting warm in harness; her generals scrambling out of their blunders, and they desire to plant one or two good blows before parting. This is really the national feeling, and is faithfully represented by PALMERSTON and the London *Times*. An immense naval force is being equipped, which is to be dispatched to the Baltic, under the command, it is said, of that daring tar, Sir ENSTUP LYONS. This time it is to take Cronstadt, get up to St. Petersburg, and lay the capital in ruins! But is there anything to prevent France from separating from the policy of England, if carried to such extravagance? Much stress is laid on the terms of the existing alliance, which binds both parties not to make peace without joint consent. But NAPOLEON cares little for terms, where they clash with his interest. He will adhere to the alliance with England as long as it coincides with that interest, and not a moment longer. He will not sacrifice the interests of his dynasty to any chivalrous deference either to alliances or treaties. At present, affairs seem complicated and LOUIS NAPOLEON holds the threads.

The Government Organ on Our Relations with England.

Under the head of "Mischievous Misrepresentations," the *Union* makes the following statement, evidently "by authority":

It ought not to be expected that we should give a formal contradiction to the various rumors which are originated here and transmitted by telegraph, either with the view of affecting the Administration or of promoting the pecuniary interests of the papers to which they are sent.

Occasionally, however, these rumors assume a character, or are repeated with a degree of persistency, which renders a contradiction necessary. Of this kind are the late reports as to the withdrawal of Mr. BUCHANAN from England, and as to the intention of the President to send to the Senate a special message in regard to pending difficulties with that Government.

For example, a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says, on the 19th instant, that "the President will, as he stated yesterday, send a special message to the Senate in its Executive character next Monday, or some day soon, in relation to our controversy with Great Britain." And, again, the same correspondent, on the next day, said: "The President has assured several Senators that he will, after some further consultation with the Cabinet, send to that body a message informing them concerning the condition of our difficulties with England, and submitting the same for their advice and consideration."

The effect, if not the design, of all rumors of this kind is to excite apprehensions as to a rupture between our Government and that of Great Britain. To avoid any such consequence it is only necessary for us to say that the whole batch of reports of the character alluded to are entirely without foundation, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are sent. They not only do gross injustice to the President, but they are calculated to affect the interests of commercial men, who are kept in a state of suspense by the repetition of these mischevious inventions.

Musical.

Mr. WM. MORGAN gave the second of his Pianoforte Recitals last evening at Dodworth's Saloon. The attendance, we are glad to say, was better than on the occasion of the first. Mr. MORGAN played a judicious selection of piano-forte music, in an exceedingly able manner, and was repeatedly and warmly applauded.

Gottschalk.

This great artist gives his third *soirée* to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme will be found elsewhere. It is varied and excellent. We have only to remind our readers that they will have few more opportunities of hearing this remarkable performer. He will shortly return to Europe. Fortunately New-York has awakened to his merits in time, and saved its reputation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Departure of the Northern Light.

The *Northern Light* left, yesterday, within a few minutes of her advertised hour. It was confidently reported that another batch of filibusters for Gen. WALKER's army were to embark in the steamer. The company said to have organized in Bergen, New-Jersey, were announced as being of the number. A rumor also prevailed that the parties at present under arrest would attempt to effect their departure.

For two hours prior to the hour announced for the steamer to set sail, an immense crowd was convened at the steamer's wharf. From the statements in circulation considerable excitement was anticipated, and much disappointment evinced at the subsequent departure of the steamer with only slight interruption.

The District-Attorney had in advance instructed the United States propeller *Dispatch* to be anchored in the stream, to render any aid that might be required. For days previous, however, a strict watch had been kept as to the nature of the cargo and the character of the passengers. The manifest was all right.

Within a few minutes of 5 o'clock the District Attorney received positive information that some filibusters were on board. A search was directed, when some half dozen rough-looking customers were found, without tickets, and put on shore directly. No objection was interposed on the part of the captain. The gangplank showed conclusively that the "runners" were false once.

At 5¾ o'clock the steamer set sail. She was [illegible]

[illegible] Office, No 125 Nassau-st, cor. of Beekman. HAYDEN, HARDEN & CO., Publishers.

Congress.

The proceedings in both branches yesterday were [illegible] In the Senate, a preliminary debate on the relations with Great Britain, in regard to the Central American question, took place, which, though no conclusion was arrived at, was important in showing the feeling on the subject. Great Your Brougham's letter to Mr. Crampton, dated Jan. 19, 1853, which declares that the British Government intends to adhere to the Treaty of Washington of April 19, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty in Central America, and to which sentiment has heretofore been made in the columns of the TIMES, was [illegible] before the Senate by Mr. CLAYTON. Messrs. CLAYTON, CASS, and SEWARD made some remarks on the subject, and no further consideration was postponed to Monday. A message was then received from the President in relation to the state of affairs in Kansas; which was read, and [illegible] referred to the Committee on Territories. A synopsis of the document will be found under our telegraphic head. In the House, the usual monotony was varied somewhat. Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership, and after one ballot which, notwithstanding the substitution of OTIS for BRIGHAMSON by the Nebraska men, did not materially alter the complexion of affairs,—a message was announced from the President,—whereupon a perfect Babel ensued. It was finally decided, after the result of the last ballot had been declared, to receive the Message, which was the same as that transmitted to the Senate on Kansas affairs. The report of proceedings is worth reading.

☞ The Legislature was busily engaged yesterday in the reception and consideration of bills, etc. Among the bills reported favorably in the Assembly was one to repeal the act passed last year, extending incorporated companies from taxation in certain contingencies.

The News by the Baltic.

The mail steamship *Baltic*, after a remarkably quick passage for this season of the year, arrived yesterday with three days later news from Europe. According to her advices, the aspect of the Peace question, now agitating all Europe, remains unchanged, and our remarks upon the subject, as published in yesterday's TIMES, are equally applicable to-day. Every indication shows that this last attempt at negotiation will prove abortive; for all the powers concerned—England, France and Russia—seem determined that the war shall be carried on.

The Russian reply to the Austrian propositions is reported to be *en route* for Vienna; and, as we surmised, the reply is alleged to be evasive,—neither a direct yes or no—but some counter proposition, by means of which negotiations may be resumed, and time thereby be gained. In the meanwhile, the text of the ultimatum has been published. It contains five propositions, viz:—1. A complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities, and a rectification of the Russian frontier with European Turkey, by which the former would be obliged to relinquish a portion of her territory. 2. The free navigation of the Danube and its mouths. 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed vessels, but opening it to the merchant navies of the world. 4. Neutralization for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte. And 5. A right reserved to the belligerent powers to bring forward particular conditions over and above the foregoing guarantees. This ultimatum, it seems to be conceded on all sides, Russia will refuse to accept. In fact, her last circular, to which we have on a former occasion adverted, has anticipated the propositions, point for point, and leaves no hope that a settlement can be effected without one party or the other receding from the stand they have taken before the world.

The general news by this arrival is not important. Denmark, in a circular addressed to the different European States, persists in maintaining her neutrality, and refuses to admit that she is bound in any way by the treaty lately ratified between Sweden and the Western Powers. From France we learn that the Council of War, about to be held in Paris, will not decide on any plan of campaign, but merely propose a military report, to be submitted subsequently to the Governments of France and England for consideration. A rumor is once more current that NAPOLEON will assume the command of an army during the next campaign.

From the Crimea there are some items of interest. A dispatch from General CODRINGTON is published, denying the statements made about the excessive drunkenness of the soldiers in the British army. The General must have been rather severe when he penned it. The tone is anything but dignified, and the object is manifestly to throw discredit upon the reports of an old newspaper correspondent, whose services in the Crimea have been as valuable in their way as those of any commander the British Government has yet sent out. A sketch of the late engagement near Kertch will be found among our extracts.

It seems to be generally believed that the seat of Government will be transferred next September from the shores of the Neva. The Russians have some [illegible] impression, if we may [illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible] ... and put the question to him, whether he intended to work on at the wages he had [illegible] or would strike with them. He told [illegible] he would continue for the old wages, [illegible] three or four times into the old man's [illegible]. Three or four of the [illegible] arrested and lodged in jail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]—A fresh supply of [illegible] oils, one ounce of [illegible] gallons spirits; most natural [illegible] Bay Rum [illegible] port, sherry and claret wines [illegible]. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Water-Proof Boots.—Made to order by A. BAKER, No. 11 Ann-st. [illegible]

[illegible] Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible] own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. WISTAR, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the cherry bark with tar water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.

[illegible] Entertainment—Will be given at Niblo's Saloon, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th of February. [illegible] WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside [illegible] Dodworth's band is engaged for the occasion; and rich speaking may be expected from Mr. GOUGH and [illegible]. For a gentleman and lady, $2. [illegible] LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 149 Nassau-st. [illegible] Direct Am. Temperance Union, New-York.

[illegible] Instantaneous Hair Dye—[illegible] shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. [illegible] No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELLEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; [illegible] WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

[illegible] Association—[illegible] at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. [illegible] Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. [illegible] Winfield Company, GEORGE C. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the junction of Chatham and Centre sts.

[illegible]—Will lecture on the Fine Arts of Athens, before the [illegible] Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; [illegible] No. 307 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st. [illegible] Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]—The members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION No. 2 are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place on Jan. 25, FRIDAY EVENING. The Report of the Finance Committee, to date, will be presented. It is hoped that every member will come prepared to take his Deed, which will be delivered to him on the payment of the amount due by him. [illegible] S. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

[illegible] Teachers' Association.—The annual election of officers and trustees of the Association will be held TO-MORROW (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education. JOHN H. FANNING, President. Jas. M. [illegible], Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in [illegible]. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. [illegible], Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Capital [illegible]. Assets [illegible]. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the insured, in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of [illegible], to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency. OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and in Bankers'	$31,889	$31,889
25 Allegheny County (G. & P.) Bonds	25,000	18,600
25 Allegheny County (B. V.) Bonds	25,000	18,600
25 Delaware Railroad Bonds	25,000	22,400
20 Pittsburgh City Six per cents	20,000	20,400
15 Reading Railroad Bonds	15,000	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Appraiser's sworn value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	[illegible]	
Cash Value of Assets		[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary. Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855. Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements [illegible]. Now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written. JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller. H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d day of February. By order. WM. H. [illegible], Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 252 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. [illegible] L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S HOME.—A home for indigent Christian females, without regard to age or station, [illegible] every one. Are they not, in an especial manner, "God's Poor"? Their only prospect of earthly succor is from those whom the love of God prompts to extend an aiding hand to suffering humanity. [illegible] At present we have only accommodation for about fifteen. [illegible] Dr. DANIEL REMSEN, President, No. [illegible]. [illegible], Secretary, No. 24 [illegible].

LYMAN & CO.'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] Agents, J. C. [illegible], Nos. 76 Fulton and 54 Gold-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] Open 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of [illegible] HAWKINS' Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS—In the Country are desired for one German and three Protestant girls to assist in the general work; plain religious families who would take an interest in their welfare and well-doing can obtain full particulars personally or by letter at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. The West, no matter how far, preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a respectable family, where she can remain and make herself generally useful; she has no incumbrance; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 56 26th-st., corner of 8th-av., third floor, entrance in 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book-keeper, by a young man, aged 20, who is a good double-entry book-keeper, a rapid writer, and correct at figures. Amount of salary is of less importance than a permanent situation. The best of reference given if required. Address AMERICAN, Newark, N. J. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork, and plain sewing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 South 5th-st., first door east from Jersey-av., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced Protestant woman, with good City reference, and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at the Employment Office, in the Bible Society Building, 8th-st., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Inquire for ELLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, English, as chambermaid and waiter in a respectable family; has the best of reference for character and ability. Apply to E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 287 Mott-st., near Houston.

MECHANICS WANTED TO GO TO KANSAS—Such as tanners, wheelwrights, wagon and plow-makers, blacksmiths, boot and shoemakers, coopers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, tailors, harness-makers, masons, &c., &c. Persons of good standing, and competent to conduct business upon their own account, will receive liberal encouragement. Apply to O. C. BROWN, at the office of the Astor House, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A lady as Vice-Principal in a Female Boarding School. She must be qualified to give instruction in English and French, which latter language she must speak fluently. To one who can come well recommended, and who has had experience in teaching, a liberal salary will be paid. Applications will be received until Feb. 1. Address GEO. G. BUTLER, Urbana, Frederick Co., Md.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Domestic Commission house, a young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in accounts, who writes a good and rapid hand, and who is correct in figures. *Good testimonials required. Salary small.* Address Box No. 466 Post-Office.

SERVANTS—Can be had at the Employment Society's, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and girls for every capacity, with the best of recommendations; coachmen, grooms, farm servants, and waiting men. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 360 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

WANTED TO TRADE—Indiana or Illinois lands, with some cash for dry goods or clothing, or boots and shoes. Any one wishing to make such a trade, will address H. C. T., room No. 81, Merchants Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A person of genteel address and good appearance. One who can give good references, can obtain employment by applying at the Principal Depôt of the Coal Consumers' Association, foot of 4th-st., East River.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,065, stating references, age, &c.

TO ARCHITECTS.—An American boy, conversant with the duties required, is anxious to obtain a situation to assist in copying, drawing designs, &c. *Direct, or apply to, C. B., No. 149 Grand-st.*

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Any good extra forwarders, accustomed to the very best work, can get steady employment and wages to suit them, of WM. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted to purchase, a hand-press, (second-hand,) platen not less than 26 by 39 inches. A note addressed PRINTER, and left at No. 80 Chatham-st., will receive attention.

GIRL WANTED.—An active English girl to do general housework; must be a good washer. Apply for two days, in basement, No. 156 East 13th-st., opposite *the Novelty Works; one lately arrived—none other need apply.*

BOY WANTED.—*An honest, steady boy, 16 or 18* years of age, to do general work in a grocery. He must reside with his parents, and no other need apply. Inquire at No. 203 Broome-st., cor. Eldridge.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a lawyer's office, to write, &c. None need apply but those who write a plain, quick hand. Wages $3 per week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, STATUTE, *Times* Office.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DAMRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

WANTED—Fifty first-rate parasol sewers. None but good hands need apply, at No. 126 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes permanent board, in a first-class house, with a private family, (or where there are but few boarders,) with a second or third story front parlor, and large front bedroom attached; unfurnished rooms preferred; location between 10th and 26th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; none others need apply; references exchanged. Address M. N., *Herald* or *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a comfortable, well-conducted house, in the upper part of the City, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, a gentleman and his wife, two young ladies and a single gentleman. Address COMFORT, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room, unexpectedly vacated, with good board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall. A lady having an extra furnished room, lighted with gas, with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Location in a pleasant neighborhood. Address, with real name, TICONDEROGA, *Daily Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Three furnished rooms with board may be obtained on making application at No. 50 2d-av. References exchanged.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small, convenient two-story, basement and attic house, convenient to the ferries, at a rent of $350 to $400 per annum. Address C. W. B., Box No. 2,506 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small family, in a respectable neighborhood, at very moderate rent. Address D. A. H. at this Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

BURNS CLUB.—The customary Anniversary Dinner in honor of ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish Bard, will take place THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Tickets, $3 each, to be had only at the Pacific Hotel. V. CLIREHUGH, President. JAMES McADAM, Vice President. JOHN STRAITON, Second Vice President. New-York, Jan. 25, 1856.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—Mechanics' Institute Lecture, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broadway, near Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Practical Life.* Tickets, the number of which is limited, 25 cents each. To be had at the principal Hotels, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, corner of Park-place and Broadway; also, at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Music before and after the lecture. By order of CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—The Fifth Lecture in the course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Fulton-av.,) by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D. Subject: *Secret Societies.* Admission 12½ cents.

THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE.—The second lecture of the course, in the Broadway Tabernacle, by the popular lecturer, [illegible], THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An exposition of the true basis of human progress. Tickets at the door, 12½ cents.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. [illegible] cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR AND AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 129 West Broadway.

NOTICE—That I have again recovered my health so as to attend to business, and have taken the yard No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York, where I will keep a good supply of locust timber and treenails on hand, where I will receive orders and fulfill them at the shortest notice. JAMES BAILEY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT PICTURE OF VIRGINIA SOCIETY!
JUST PUBLISHED:
OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
By the author of "Amabel, a Family History."

From Harper's Magazine for February.
As a whole we cannot hesitate to regard this work as possessing superior merit, showing a large and refined culture, a justness of thought, and a home-bred wholesomeness of feeling which are not always discovered in the popular novels of the day.

From the New-York Tribune.
The author writes from a wide observation of society, a familiarity with the best literature of the day, and a fund of native good sense and feeling.

From the Boston Atlas.
Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness in which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.

One vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

A NEW EDITION OF AMABEL.
Uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

14,000 SOLD IN NINE WEEKS.
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS
is still selling with unabated rapidity. The admirers of her "Papers" are running wild—read the following:
An Editor, away in Wisconsin, thus uses them to express his appreciation of the WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS:

SONG OF HOW-THE-WIDOW.

Should you ask me how do Widows
Weave their spell of fascination—
Gain the hearts of second husbands
With the help of side-long glances,
Caps of starched and crimped cambric,
And the music of sweet moanings
O'er the virtues of the "lost one"—
Of the husband whose good fortune
Took him far beyond their tongue-reach,
Took him to that heaven of silence
Where their tongues no more could reach him?
I should answer—I should tell you—
Unto me it was mysterious;
'Twas a theme of endless wonder,
Most amazing—most astounding—
Far beyond the grasp of logic,
Or the flight of speculation,
How a man possessing senses,
(Not a swine possessed of devils,)
How a man enjoying freedom,
E'er could sacrifice his latch-key,
And the bliss thereto pertaining
To the keeping of a Widow—
To a buried man's remainder.
"'Twas mysterious"—mark the *past* tense!
'Tis mysterious now no longer;
For I hied me to the bookstore
And the BEDOTT PAPERS bought I—
Bought the Widow B.'s confessions,
Read the wondrous Widow's writings,
Read her witty, wise, bewitching
Views of life—satiric touches—
Comic scenes and truthful pictures;
And I laughed until my sides ached—
Laughed till buttonless my vest was,
And my pants were nearly ditto—
Laughed until I choked with laughter,
Making laugh whoever heard me;
Made the parson laugh who told me
That my laughter was uproarious—
But he caught the rich infection,
And he cachinated loudly,
And declared the "Widow" glorious—
So we two became uproarious.
And the landlady, whose visage
Is with prudence pinched and puckered,
Though she tried to choke her laughter,
Up it bubbled, ringing, gushing,
Rising, shrieking into tremors
That were painfully hilarious.
Poor old lady, how she snickered,
How it caught her, long days after—
Caught her in the depth of "meeting,"
To her own and others' horror!
Oh, Priscilla! thou of Widows
Most confiding—most amusing—
Thou who didst entice the "Deacon,"
Poor Bedott—who "suffered awful"—
Into marriage, where he perished!

FOURTEENTH EDITION READY THIS DAY.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.
DERBY & JACKSON, (late J. C. Derby,) Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A NEW BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
By J. R. Orton, M. D. 12mo, 1 vol., illustrated, $1 25.
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Warwick in Love.
The Ball at Gov. Clinton's.
A Night Adventure on the Battery.
Lovemaking in High Life.
Scenery on the Hudson.
Looking towards the Wilderness.
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A Wildwood Hunt. Two Monarchs of the Forest.
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AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
NO. VIII. OF FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER!
ISSUED NEXT SATURDAY, WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS:
Bust of George Law, by Jones.
Portrait of Uzal Knapp, last of Washington's Life Guards.
Washington's Head-Quarters at Newburg, N. Y.
Extraordinary Ceremony at the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Peter's, Baltimore.
Broadway, New-York, during the "Sleighing Carnival."
New Hotel, Baltimore—the "Gilmore House."
Opening of the First Railroad in Iowa.
City of Davenport, Iowa.
Railroad Bridge, Rock Island, connecting Davenport with Rock Island City, Iowa.
View of Rock Island, Iowa.
Portrait of General Santana, of Dominica.
Portrait of General Soulouque, Emperor of Hayti.
Map of Central Park, New-York.
Together with numerous other splendid illustrations, and all the news of the week.
The thrilling romance, "The Last of his Race," commenced in the last number.
Problems in Chess, &c.
OFFICE NOS. 12 AND 14 SPRUCE-ST., N. Y.
The Trade supplied by ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 25 Clarke-st., Chicago.

NEW MUSIC.
WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:
FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.
RENDEZ-VOUS POLKA. Composed by Strauss. 20 cents.
WAR QUADRILLES. (Quadrille Militaire.) By Alphonse Leduc. 25 cents.
POLACCA DI CONCERT, for four hands. By Theodore Eisfeldt. 75 cents.
DREAMS OF YOUTH. Ballad by Cherry, composer of "Shells of the Ocean." 25 cents.
FORGET ME NOT. Romance for the Piano. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
SOUVENIR D'ECOSSAIRE, Fantaisie de Salon. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents.
GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
Sent by mail free of charge.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.
A NEW, CHEAP DUODECIMO EDITION.
DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF AMOS LAWRENCE.
Edited by his son, W. R. LAWRENCE, M. D., with steel Portrait and other Illustrations.
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The octavo edition of this work has had an almost unexampled sale. Within twelve weeks after its publication six editions, of 2,000 copies each, have been sold without producing any sensible abatement of the demand. It is believed that scarcely any other biographical work has met with equal success in the same length of time.

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THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY FOR 1856.
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Booksellers in City and country are invited to forward us their orders for this book, and we will endeavor to fill them promptly on the day of publication.
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YOUNG AMERICA NO. 4.
The fourth number of this popular satirical and humorous paper is NOW READY. It contains twenty-four splendid COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS and a great variety of spicy reading matter on all the political and social topics of the day. Everybody should take a look at the "Municipal Topsey," and have a peep into John Mitchell's School-room. The ladies will find in it some valuable suggestions, and everybody something to interest them. Price 6¼ cents per number.
For sale by all Periodical Dealers and News Agents, and by T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

OLD BOOKS.—A quantity of scarce old English and American Books constantly on sale at No. 510 Broadway, New-York, among which are Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 8 vols. folio calf; Rees's Encyclopedia, large paper copy, 45 vols. 4to half calf, nt. newly bound; Gill's Commentary on the Scriptures, 9 vols. 4to, calf, extra large paper—a splendid copy, from the library of the late Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. J. Watt's Works, 6 vols. 4to half Russia, nt.; Dr. Sam. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 stout vols. folio calf; Swift's Works, by Sheridan, 17 vols. 8vo, tree marbled calf; President Edward's Works, 10 stout vols. 8vo, bds.; U. S. State Papers and Public Documents, 10 vols. 8vo, bds.; Neal's History of New England, 2 vols. 8vo, calf; Mrs. Warren's History of the American Revolution, 3 vls. 8vo, sheep; Crevier's Hist. of the Roman Emperors, 10 vols. 8vo, calf; Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, first 12 vols. 8vo; Fabyan's Chronicle of England, 4to, by Ellis, &c. half calf, nt.; Macartney's Embassy to China, 2 vols. 4to, calf gilt, and atlas folio vol. of the plates; Spence's Polymetis, folio calf; Ireland's Hogarth, 2 vols. 8vo, calf gilt; Bishop Wilson's Works, 8 vols. folio, and many other works of interest, on different subjects, in various languages, open for inspection every day, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

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READY THIS DAY:
MAYNE REID'S HUNTING AND TRAPPING ADVENTURES.
THE HUNTER'S FEAST;
OR, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE.
BY CAPT. MAYNE REID.
Author of "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp Hunters," etc. Beautifully illustrated with Engravings by N. Orr.
Price $1 25.

We venture to say there is no book extant which gives such a thrilling and yet truthful narrative of the stirring and perilous life of a Trapper, as does the deeply interesting and instructive volume before us. The author, whose powers of description are well known to the American reader through the medium of his "Rifle Rangers," &c., has most admirably blended instruction with amusement; for while "Ike, the Wolf-Killer," cheers the Camp-Fire with his never-failing anecdotes, the Hunter-Naturalist takes every occasion to inform the delighted auditors of the habits, haunts and characteristics of the animal under discussion; and this he does in a manner which cannot fail to fix the information in the memory of the reader. The following brief extract and synopsis of Contents may serve to give some idea of the adventures to be met with in this extraordinary work:

CONTENTS:

A Hunting Party.
The Camp and Camp-Fire.
Besançon's Adventures in the Swamps.
The Passenger Pigeons.
Hunt with a Howitzer.
Killing a Cougar.
The Cougar.
Old Ike's Adventure.
The Musquash.
A Rat-Hunt.
Musketoes and their Antidote.
The 'Coon and his Habits.
A 'Coon Chase.
Wild Hogs of the Woods.
Treed by Peccaries.
A Duck Shooting Adventure.
Hunting the Vicuna.
A Chacu of Vicunas.
Squirrel Shooting.
Treeing a Bear.
The Black Bear of America.
The Trapper Trapped.
The American Deer.
Deer-Hunt in a "Dug-Out."
Old Ike and the Grizzly.
A Battle with Grizzly Bears.
The [illegible] of America.
Hunting the Moose.
The Prairie Wolf and Wolf-Killer.
Hunting the Tapir.
Adventure with a Buffalo.
The Bison.
Trailing the Buffalo.
Approaching the Buffalo.
Unexpected Guests.
A Supper of Wolf-Mutton.
Hare Hunting and Cricket Driving.
A Grand Battue.
The Route Home.

We quote a few extracts from the many flattering notices of the Press:

From the Courant, Hartford.
Capt. REID is a favorite author of ours. His style is always sprightly, his descriptions graphic, and his narrative condensed and striking. This work is one of his best. It is one of the most vivid pictures of a Western hunter's life that we have ever seen. He knows how to seize upon the peculiarities of any scene or situation, or incident; and serve them up in the most piquant style for the gratification of his readers.

From the Herald, St. Louis, Mo.
In all our experience we have never met with a book which gives such vivid and soul-stirring pictures of the wonderful and terrible adventures of a Western hunter and trapper's life.

From the Evening Journal, Albany.
Capt. Reid is at home in the woods, and writes with the zest of a true sportsman. The work abounds in wonderful adventure.

From the Advertiser, Portland, Me.
The author is already favorably known as a vivid narrator, and here he does justice to himself in giving all the thrilling exploits of hunter life. * * * It is a book which will interest both old and young, and happy will be the fireside where it is read aloud.

From the Tribune, Bath, Me.
Another work from that inexhaustible story-teller, Capt. REID, and just as full as his previous productions of hair-breadth escapes, and queer, odd adventures, told in the jauntiest and raciest style.

From the Times, Toledo, Ohio.
Any one who has ever cracked a rifle or dreamed of the hunter's life will enjoy this volume with a perfect gusto. * * * Its illustrations themselves can but fascinate the reader to become better acquainted with the work.

From Fred. Douglass' Paper, Rochester, N. Y.
It is calculated both to instruct and amuse.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.
Capt. REID stands to-day without a rival for supremacy in the wild, dashing, and yet improving literature of the hunting ground.

From the Tribune, Detroit, Mich.
* * * * * * The "Hunter's Feast," in our opinion, is one of the most thrilling and vivid pictures he has yet drawn. Besides its deeply-exciting character, it contains much useful information in regard to the habits of the various animals which inhabit our Western wilds.

This is one of the few books which will pay a dividend on the money invested in its purchase.
DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NEW HISTORICAL WORK.
NOW READY,
JACKSON AND NEW-ORLEANS.
An authentic narrative of the memorable achievements of the American army, under ANDREW JACKSON, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, late of the New-Orleans *Delta*. With frontispiece. 12mo. $1 25.
CONTENTS.

Jackson's first entry into New-Orleans.
Lafitte, "The Pirate."
Lafitte, the Patriot.
Jackson clears his flanks.
The British review and embarkation.
Battle of Lake Borgne.
The British landing and bivouac.
The alarm—the rally—the march.
Battle of the 23d of December, 1814.
Sir Edward Packenham.
A demonstration and a defeat.
The British bring up their big guns.
Battle of the batteries.
Two notable warriors and revolutionists.
Preparation for the final conflict.
The battle of New-Orleans—the victory.
Battle of New-Orleans—the disaster.
Closing incidents.
The finale.

DERBY & JACKSON, (late J. C. DERBY,) *Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.*
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

MRS. CROWEN'S AMERICAN LADY'S COOK BOOK
Is not a compilation, but a Book of Practical Receipts from practical knowledge. Unlike others of its class, it is a book not made merely to sell, but a book made for use—to fill a void—to satisfy a public want. It need only be tried to be fully appreciated, and when tried will not be found wanting.
While many have used and recommended it, many, alas! are still without it. It is placed within the reach of all; while the large and more comprehensive one is sold at $1, a smaller and abridged form may be had for 25 cents. "Every Lady's Book, a Complete Practical Instructor in the Art of American Cookery," is published by KIGGINS & KELLOGG. The larger one by THOMAS J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

THE DIME.—The first number of the DIME, with "Little Dorrit"—the popular story of Dickens—is a pretty, pleasant, and instructive sheet. The subscriber to this monthly will receive the whole of this tale, in convenient form, together with a large amount of other important matter, for the trifling pittance of twenty-five cents a year. D. FANSHAW, publisher, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.—*Home Journal.*

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday, the 16th, on or near Fulton, Court or Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a lady's gold-cased HUNTING WATCH, with chain attached; also, five seals, one marked A. F. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at C. & S. & CO.'S, No. 16 Coenties-slip.

FOUND—On Saturday, 19th inst., a Gold Watch and Chain, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to F. L. PARMERTON, No 75 Maiden-lane.

A REWARD will be given to the one who found a Receipt-Book, on Tuesday morning, between 21st and 18th sts., to be brought to No. 54 East 21st-st.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The necessity which calls for a Public Appeal in behalf of the Poor, will probably be best explained by a brief statement of facts.

About this time last Winter, the unusual cry of want, echoed and reëchoed by the press, excited to an intense degree the sympathies of the community, and liberal contributions freely flowed in for its relief, not only from individuals, moneyed institutions, and the City Treasury, but also from different and distant parts of the country.

The present Winter there appears to be a reaction, in which less than the usual degree of sympathy for the indigent is manifested. This is not attributable to any indisposition to assist the needy, but to the prevailing opinion, that the late abundant harvests, and revived commercial prosperity, would prevent a recurrence of the distress to which so many the past year were subjected, and consequently, that a much smaller amount of funds would be required. This popular mistake should be corrected. The public will be surprised to learn, that, notwithstanding the careful discrimination which this system of relief secures, the number now depending upon it for aid, and its expenditures, are about as great as they were the past Winter, while its receipts have diminished one half. This diminution, however, is less owing to a failure of contributions from ordinary sources, than of the larger donations from public bodies, which are not, this Winter, expected. These facts clearly show that it will be utterly impossible for this charity to meet the growing demands of the suffering poor, without greatly enlarged individual contributions.

Up to the present, the Association has relieved [illegible] families, containing [illegible] persons, many of whom are families of unemployed mechanics, and widows with dependent children, who cannot subsist without aid. And as the season advances, the amount of destitution will increase. Last Winter it was three times as great in January as in December, and did not reach its height until the close of February.

If a reason for this alarming amount of indigence is sought, it may be chiefly found in the general deficiency of employment, which has now become so scarce as to leave multitudes without work; while, as is well known, the expenses of living are about as exorbitant as they were the past year. Hence, multitudes of the industrious, self-supporting classes were unable to recover from the impoverishing effects of a disastrous year, before they were overtaken by another Winter, for which they were unprepared; and now, having no other resource than gratuitous aid, they must be relieved or perish.

It will be remembered that this organization covers the whole island, from the Battery to Kingsbridge, with its 378 gratuitous visitors, who, so far as the means shall be supplied, will meet every proper want of the needy.

On this brief statement of facts, the Board confidently rest their appeal, believing that it will, as in previous years of prevalent distress, be liberally responded to. For it cannot be that this great City, famed for its beneficence, will allow its own citizens to suffer unrelieved.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House; to the authorized collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association. By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice-President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
10,000 YARDS ALL WOOL PLAIDS, 2s., USUALLY SOLD AT 4s.
GREAT BARGAINS AND INCREASING RUSH!
Wet Damasks, Napkins and Towels.
Wet Linen, Sheetings and Shirtings.
Wet Diaper Crash Toweling.
Wet Table-cloths and Counterpanes.
Wet Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.
Wet Silks, Shawls and Cloaks.
Wet Flannels—a great bargain.
Also, a very large lot of wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslins from auction.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect—wet only—and will be sold at prices that will astonish the public.
Five salesmen wanted.
ANDREW G. [illegible], No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (two doors from Broadway).
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleaned or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

GREAT BROADWAY FAILURE.
"THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION
is one of those impulsive attributes which urges mankind onward, equally and often as rapidly to ruin as to fortune; hence the
EXTRAORDINARY MUTATIONS OF COMMERCE.
The favored circulative channel of yesterday is abandoned to-day, and in a week the seductive spirit is pointing to a new field for enterprise, where the poor man may realize all his dreams of wealth, and the rich man striving for more lose his all. On the one hand the ambitious artisan, whose once weekly portion barely supplied his family with life's requisites, becomes the wealthy prince; while on the other, the merchant, whose power and wealth has shone Aladdin-like, is toppled from his high position, and necessitated, it may be, to ask assistance from his former dependent."
That the above quotation is no tissue of Fancy's weaving, the last few years have furnished abundant proofs among this community; and hence are produced those circumstances which have terminated in the prostration of one of the
MOST FAVORED HALLS OF COMMERCE WITH WHICH THIS METROPOLIS WAS ADORNED.
CALAMITOUS EVENT.
FAILURE OF THE EMINENT FIRM OF
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Respectfully announce to the public of New-York and surrounding neighborhood, that they have become the purchasers, (for prompt cash, the only terms on which the estate could be relinquished by the assignees,) at an enormous discount from the cost price, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock of the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO., amounting in aggregate to over
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
The failure of the firm of LEADBEATER & CO. touches in its fall the greater portion of the most eminent Importers and Jobbers in this City, hence the character of their Goods becomes satisfactorily entitled to rank equal to any; while the happy judgment exercised by the *late firm in its selection has transmitted the celebrity* of the house to the most distant regions of the United States.
After a full consideration due to the importance of this valuable collection of property, the purchasers have determined (instead of removing it for disposal) to effect its total clearance on the premises lately occupied by the insolvent firm; with this view the whole stock has undergone examination, and is re-marked with red ink, in plain figures, AT PRICES WHICH, COMPARED WITH ITS INTRINSIC VALUE, WILL, IT IS BELIEVED,
STARTLE THE MOST INCREDULOUS!
With this explanation of their views in connection with this event, the purchasers respectfully refer you to the detailed manifest of the advantages the sale offers.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS
OF
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.'S
STOCK OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 347 Broadway,
NOW ON SALE BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES, AT PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY, SCARCELY EVER HEARD OF.
SILKS.
A superabundance of beautiful Fancy Silks, suited for Promenade and Evening Dresses, &c.
Very rich all boiled Black Gros de Rhine and Lyons Black Silks.
A most elegant melange of very superb wide Broche and Damask Lyons Silks.
Rich Garment Satins and Moire Antiques.
Marcelines, Poult de Soies, &c. &c.
SHAWLS.
Very fine and splendid Broche and Long Square Shawls.
French Printed Cashmere and Barege Shawls.
Magnificent exposition Long Shawls, (copies of India.)
Long and Square Plaid and other Wool Shawls.
A large variety of Stella Broidered Shawls, &c., &c.
CLOAKS.
A beautiful variety of Velvet, Satin, Cloth, Silk and *Moire Antique Cloaks, Opera Cloaks,* Basques, Talmas, Silk and Moire Man'illas, &c., &c., of the several leading and beautiful styles for which this house has become justly celebrated.
DRESS GOODS.
French Merinos, Muslins de Laines, Bareges, Tissues, *Organdies, Balzarines, Alpacas, Paramattas,* Printed Lawns, Tarlatans, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Bombazines, French Merinos, Alpacas, and Paramattas, of the most approved makes; French and English *Patent Crapes, Black De Laines, Bareges, &c.*
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the most celebrated manufactures; *Silk and Lisle-thread Gloves,* Cotton, Thread and Silk Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c.
EMBROIDERIES.
French and Swiss Needlework, in Collars, Chemisettes, Wristlets, Sleeves, Pocket-handkerchiefs, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All the celebrated makes of Linens for which this house has so long been noted, in Irish Linens, Table Linen, Napkins, Doyles, Toweling, Sheeting, &c.
Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Table Covers, &c.
In addition to the above, the stock comprises every other description of DRY GOODS usually to be found in a Broadway establishment.
N. B.—The immediate and absolute disposal of all this property is imperative—hence it is desirable for intending purchasers to make an early inspection.
The sale commences on MONDAY, the 28th of January.
Hours of sale from 10 to 4 o'clock.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LINEN GOODS
FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Having purchased a large stock of
LINEN GOODS
saved from the late wrecks, are now offering them at
GREAT BARGAINS,
Consisting of
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCKABACK TOWELS,
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN DIAPER, &c.
HOTEL and HOUSEKEEPERS will find the greatest bargains ever offered in this City, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Velvets, Merinoes, Paramattas, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linen, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which will be sold without regard to value.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 51 Catharine-street.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the extensive premises, No. 72 CANAL-ST., west of Broadway, which they intend opening with an entire new selection of goods as soon as the alterations can be completed. They have, therefore, determined to dispose of their entire stock at such prices as will insure a speedy clearance. To facilitate the sale, all goods will be marked in plain figures.
N. B.—No deviation in prices. Store to Let.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
IS CALLED TO THE
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, INDIA DIMITY,
FLANNELS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DIAPERS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
HUCKABACK TOWELINGS, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c.
Including a large invoice of
SHIRTING LINENS,
Of a very superior make.
Prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
DRY GOODS!!
J. THOMPSON,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real bona fide closing sale. The lease and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor,
JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

TOILET QUILTS.
TWO THOUSAND QUILTS,
SLIGHTLY SOILED,
At $1 25 each, worth $3.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

NOTICE.—We would most particularly call attention to the sale of our entire stock of dry goods and carpetings, amounting to over [illegible], commencing Monday next, Jan. 28, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. The store is now closed to arrange and make preparation for the sale. For further particulars, see Sunday papers and daily papers of Monday next. REMSEN & [illegible], Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Bleach the hands [illegible], render them soft and smooth, are an excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and can be worn to advantage in sweeping, dusting, and care of coal fires. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 33 John-st., up stairs.

[illegible]

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S [illegible] J. B. [illegible] BAILEY & CO. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Mr. R. HOFFMAN, and Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th January, 1856, at Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church.)
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Transcription of the [illegible] (first time) ... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
2. Solitude, ballad, (first time); Valse Poetique ...; Souvenir d'Andalousia, (first time) ... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
3. March and Finale of the Concert-Stück, [illegible] Weber. L. M. GOTTSCHALK. With accompaniments on second Piano, by Richard Hoffman.
PART II.
4. [illegible] Grand Fantasia [illegible] ... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
5. Sonata, Violin and Piano ... Beethoven. Messrs. BURKE & GOTTSCHALK.
6. Septuor of Lucia ... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1; Ladies' tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Music Stores, and at the door. Pianos from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway. EVERY NIGHT this week, the grand [illegible] extravaganza, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with beautiful scenery, transformations, &c., and all the original music. Preceding the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of [illegible] persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. In receiving four admissions to their entertainments [illegible] tickets in PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE. Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 539 BROADWAY. And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.—See bills. Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, the beautiful Comedy of THE KNIGHT OF ARVA. Connor the Rash, Knight of Arva ... Mr. J. H. Allen. To be followed by the Pantomime of ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN. [illegible] ... Mr. G. L. Fox | [illegible] ... Miss [illegible]. To conclude with the Drama of THE IDIOT OF THE MILL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, will be performed the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza, entitled KING CHARMING. Charming the First ... Miss [illegible]. Henpeckt the Hundredth ... Mr. Whiting. To be followed with the Drama of the SEA OF ICE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, the performance will commence with the Comedy of MONEY. Evelyn ... Mr. G. Jordan. Clara Douglas ... Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with the farce of PERFECTION.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY. A great bill for one night only. The Comedy of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Billy Lackaday, Mr. Burton, with the original Debility and Dreadful Lamentation in Verse, and the original Duet. Eugenia, Mrs. A. Parker; Mrs. Hughes, Miss [illegible]; Mrs. Burton, Mr. Bradley, Mr. [illegible], &c. And the never-tiring drama of THE TOODLES. Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes as The Toodles. TO-MORROW, (Saturday) a capital bill—Four Comic Pieces.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1856, will be presented the Commedietta of A PET OF THE PUBLIC. After which the Comic Drama of LAVATER; OR, NOT A BAD JUDGE. To conclude with the Comedy of AN AWKWARD ARRIVAL. Arthur Ormonde ... Mr. Lester.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—First time of a deeply exciting Drama, the TERROR OF THE RHINE, a production of the most fascinating character. THIS DAY, Jan. 25. EVENING, at 7½, THE TERROR OF THE RHINE. Mr. C. W. Clarke in three characters. Mr. Hadaway as [illegible]. AFTERNOON at 3, *two pretty pieces.* PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. *Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.*

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bond-House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best in this country. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

THIRTIETH CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREES, the 3d of the 6th Season, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Madame W. V. WALLACE, (Pianist,) Messrs. J. BEUTLER, PH. MEYER, J. E. MEYER and J. OEHLEIN, (Vocalists,) will assist THEODORE EISFELD'S Quartet Party.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—magnificent gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the assistance of Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN B. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the designation of JUST & CLAPP, has this day been dissolved by its own limitation. ALEXANDER JUST. HENRY B. CLAPP. NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1856. Nos. 81 and 83 [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN—Who has had eight years' experience in teaching in an Institute in this country, is desirous to be received as assistant in some institute in New-York or Brooklyn, where he could teach the Italian or Latin language, or some other branch. Salary is not so much an object as a good opportunity of obtaining introduction into some respectable place. Address ACHILLE, No. 2,861 Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction at [illegible] JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 307 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiring among merchants and business men.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Wishes a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, mathematics or classics. Ample references. Address L., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, [illegible] West 38th-st., [illegible].

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys [illegible], where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and close discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen,—No. 43 East 24th-st., [illegible]. ELIE CHARLIER.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.—[illegible] per day; parlors, with bedrooms, [illegible] per day. Meals extra, and as ordered. [illegible] large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, [illegible] by the highest class of the traveling public. SIDNEY [illegible].

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, [illegible] Broadway.—FRANCIS [illegible] respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, and will be ready for the reception of visitors in a few days.

[illegible]

Alderman Clancy then moved that the remaining nominations be allowed to be withdrawn, which was lost, by 8 to 11.

SAM AT WORK.

A string of resolutions, with the following preamble, "Whereas, the Marine Court of this City is becoming an alarming source of refuge for all the old [illegible] of the City," were offered by Alderman [illegible]. As this "Branch-y" preamble was objected to, Alderman [illegible] withdrew it. The following are the resolutions:

[illegible]

Alderman Ely denied the right of the Board to require these statistics, and Alderman Herrick moved that they be referred to the "Committee on the Dog Pound." Finally the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Police.

Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, sent in the name of [illegible] for the place of Map Clerk, [illegible] in place of Edwin A. Ware, resigned. As Mr. Ware was confirmed for the place only last Monday, some debate ensued. It was moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by 16 to 4. The nomination was then confirmed.

MORE HEALTH WARDENS.

The City Inspector sent in the names of the following gentlemen as Health Wardens: First Ward—[illegible] Stokley. Third Ward—Chas. [illegible] Ward—Joseph Canning. Eighteenth Ward—[illegible].

They were laid on the table, to keep company with those already there.

The City Inspector also sent in the name of Wm. W. [illegible] as head Clerk of his Department. Confirmed by 18 to 7.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Alderman [illegible] in the Chair. The report of the Finance Committee, on the Tax Levy for 1856, was then read, and excited a very long and terribly dry debate, in which almost all the Aldermen took part. $[illegible] were added to the appropriation for paving streets. Also $[illegible] for the new Third District Police and Prison. Also $[illegible] for an iron railing around Tompkins-square. All these appropriations elicited long debates, as did also one of $[illegible] additional for the improvement of docks and piers, which was rejected by a vote of 8 to 12. After some other amendments the Board adjourned.

Mr. Milburn's Lecture.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Preacher," delivered a brilliant lecture on the Mississippi Explorers, on Tuesday evening. The lecture commenced with a graphic sketch of Hernando de Soto. Starting in life with noble blood, but with no fortune save his good sword, he had embarked with Pizarro in the expedition against Peru. The best [illegible], he shared largely in the spoils of the [illegible], while he denounced the atrocities of the invaders. Returning to Spain in the prime of manhood, his noble bearing won him Court favor and the love of a noble woman. But his thirst for adventure was not to be restrained. Vague reports of Florida, a land reputed richer than Mexico or Peru, reached Spain, and De Soto would win glory greater than that of Cortez or Pizarro. Receiving the appointment of Captain-General of Cuba and Governor of Florida, whose boundaries stretched from Tampa Bay to Newfoundland, he raised a gallant force—knights, priests, ecclesiastics, and bloodhounds—to explore and conquer the land.

The lecturer then detailed that wonderful march of these men, by this gallant body, in search of the gold region, which ever receded as they advanced. Across Florida, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, to Tennessee, they press their way, through [illegible] and barren pine lands, through stately forests and pleasant corn-fields, through powerful native tribes, sometimes friendly, but oftener hostile—[illegible], suffering, conquering, they press on, until at last, within the present State of Tennessee, they reach the banks of a stream which they call the Rio Grande—"the Great River." Here, in the leafy month of May, 1541, they set up a great cross, with solemn religious rites, on the banks of the Father of Waters, eighty years before the Pilgrim Fathers touched Plymouth Rock. Another year [illegible] wanderings in search of gold, exhausted the strength of the bold adventurers; and De Soto determined to sail down the river to the sea, and return to Cuba for supplies for his worn forces. But care, privation, and disappointment had done their work on the stout commander. He sickened and died, bidding farewell to his comrades and entreating their pardon for any wrongs he might have done them. They buried him on the banks of the river; but fearing that the Indians might violate his grave, they disinterred his remains, and bearing them by night to the centre of the stream, they sank them in the deep waters. De Soto typifies the *Romance of Mississippi Discovery.*

The Jesuits, who reached the Mississippi from the North, were next introduced, as symbolizing the *Religious Element in Discovery.* The lecturer paid a glowing tribute to those devoted men who planted the Cross on the shores of the great lakes, while the Dutch were still huddled around Fort George, and before Eliot had preached his first sermon to the natives, near Boston. Briefly touching upon the career of the devoted [illegible], the dauntless Brebeuf, eager for the martyr's crown; and Sallemand, enduring for seventeen hours the torture of slow fire, the lecturer proceeded to detail the life and labors of Marquette. Renouncing the world at the age of seventeen, laboring as a teacher for twelve years, he determined to emulate the noble example of Xavier, and carry the Cross to new regions. Our space will not allow us to follow, even in rapid outline, the genial account given by a Protestant clergyman, of the zealous labors of the devoted Jesuit—how he preached and prayed; how he taught and baptized; how, at length, with Jolliet and five voyageurs, he journeyed from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi; how they floated down its strong current [illegible] days from the [illegible]—demonstrating that this great stream flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and not as they had hoped, into the Pacific, and so was not a highway from Europe to the Indies. Fearing to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, the seven bold voyageurs retraced their course. They had achieved one of the most notable exploits [illegible]. Marquette had opened the way for other missionaries; but, outworn with toil and privation, he lay down to die near Lake Michigan.

The next attempt to explore the Valley of the Mississippi was that of La Salle, who formed the bold scheme of securing the country for the French crown, by linking the St. Lawrence to the Father of Waters, by a continuous chain of French trading posts. But the death of the adventurer—slain in far Texas, after having formed and almost accomplished his design—put an end to the scheme.

Not to France nor to Spain was to belong the empire of the West. It was to be given to a race of stronger mould and purer faith—a race who spoke the tongue of Chaucer and Spenser, of Milton and Bunyan—a race whose greed was the greed of land, whose ambition was that of dominion. This great American race was nursed for the empire of the West, upon the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies; and in its westward course has marched along the parallels of latitude. Not to New-England alone—not to the South alone—belongs the colonization and subjugation of the West. It is the common glory of our common [illegible] country. From North and South has rolled alike the wave of civilization towards the setting sun. Two remarkable facts are to be noted [illegible] in the advance of the whites. The first is that the quail, unknown to the Indians, marks the first appearance—whence, no man knows—when the white man plows and plants his fields, [illegible] food to the pioneer [illegible] the honey-bee is not found [illegible] in the possession of the Indians [illegible] in advance of the advancing wave of [illegible]. When the Indian saw the [illegible] their wise men sadly acknowledged [illegible] for them to abandon their pleasant hunting-grounds and the graves of their fathers, and seek new homes [illegible].

[illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Embezzlements, frauds, robberies and felonies of various kinds, and to a large extent, make up the catalogue of yesterday's Police proceedings. Among the most interesting of the list was the

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

The arrested party is named William Churchill, a member of the Thirteenth Ward Police. From the statements made in the case it appears that about six months ago a man named James Moore, who kept a junk shop in Third-street, was arrested by Churchill (the accused) on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Moore escaped under bonds to answer the charge, but forfeited his bail and fled to Ireland. He, however, returned to this City quite recently, when Policeman Churchill called on a friend of Moore's and represented that the suit pending against Moore could be settled by the payment of $600. The proposition was taken into consideration by Moore and his friends, who finally agreed to collect $600 for the officer, should he perform the business to their satisfaction. Churchill agreed to accept $600, having an understanding with Mrs. Moore that $100 was to be paid in advance on account, when he would use his influence to get two important witnesses out of the way, so that they could not be reached on the trial of the indictment against her husband. By appointment, Churchill, on Wednesday evening, met Mrs. Moore at the corner of Broome and Columbia-streets to receive the first instalment of $100. Officer Masterson, of the Chief's Office, having received information of the facts above stated, was present at the place of agreement at the appointed time, secreted in such a manner that he could hear and see whatever might transpire. After a short conversation between Churchill and Mrs. Moore, the latter handed the former a roll of bills, and then both separated, each proceeding in a different direction. Officer Masterson followed close behind Churchill, and when at the corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, took him in custody to the Thirteenth Ward Station House. On searching the prisoner, $99 in bills were found on him, and this sum, it is charged, he received from Mrs. Moore, to defeat the ends of justice. From the Station-house, Churchill was taken to the residence of the Chief of Police, and from thence he was taken to the Chief's Office, where he was confined over night. The matter will be investigated by the Mayor to-morrow. Churchill has been connected with the Police for a number of years, and was not long since reappointed. He has always been regarded as an honest and efficient officer. The offence with which he is chaged is legally termed "compounding a felony," and is punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison.

ANOTHER THIRTEENTH-WARD POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

A party of men went into the lager bier saloon of Wm. Hoeche, at No. 126 Chrystie-street, a few evenings since, and behaved themselves in a noisy and disorderly manner, breaking the furniture and assaulting the occupants. Four persons were yesterday arrested, charged with committing the above-named outrage, and among the party so arrested was Chas. Bierfeld, a policeman of the Thirteenth Ward. The accused were all bound over in the sum of $1,000. Bierfeld has been suspended from pay by the Police Commissioners until the charge against him shall have been investigated.

EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM CONNOLLY, AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET CONNOLLY.

The examination of the above-named well-known characters, who stand charged with the perpetration of a felony in Boston, took place yesterday, before Justice Osborne. A large number of persons were present at the proceedings. Wm. D. Eaton, "Captain of the Fourth Ward Police Station, in the city of Boston," made an affidavit against the parties, but it contained no statement not already published in the Times. Connolly, in reply to the usual questions put to him, answered: "My name is William Connolly; am about 46 years of age; was born in Dublin, Ireland; reside at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; am a butcher by occupation; I know nothing whatever of the charge here preferred against me." Mrs. Connolly *alias* Duval, in answer to like questions, said: "My name is Margaret Connolly; am 36 years of age; was born in the State of New-York; reside at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; am a housekeeper by occupation; I know nothing of the charge here preferred against me; I had nothing to do with it." Connolly had his beard shaved off yesterday, because, as he said, the man who committed the act resembled him, and he wanted to lessen the likeness. The prisoners will be sent to Boston to-morrow.

ALLEGED EXCHANGE SWINDLE.

A man named R. O'Beirne, an exchange broker, doing business at No. 35 Fulton-street, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Osborne, charged with defrauding Alice Connery, of Brooklyn, out of $10, with which he had been by her intrusted to forward to her father in Ireland. For the money so received he gave Miss Connery the usual checks on the Bank of Ireland. The one inclosed for the old country was a few days since returned, the Bank of Ireland having refused to cash it on the ground that it had no account with O'Beirne. The prisoner gave bail in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Grand Jury and answer the charge. O'Beirne has been arrested several times before on charges of fraud, but in each instance escaped conviction.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF $100,000.

A man named Alexander Morrison, appeared yesterday before Justice Osborne, and preferred a complaint against one George P. Ball, charging him with having, in the month of September, 1855, fraudulently embezzled the funds, money and property of the firm of John Gladstone & Co., of Melbourne, Australia, of which he was agent, and departed for this City, bringing with him all the proceeds, consisting partly of drafts and partly of gold, the whole exceeding $100,000 in amount. Ball was arrested, brought before Justice Osborne, and held to bail. A hearing will be had on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

A DISHONEST WATCHMAN.

John Mount, an old man, aged 64 years, who has been for some time employed as a Watchman in Jenning's Bazar, in Broadway, was yesterday taken in custody, and brought before Justice Davidson, charged with stealing from his employers, (Jenning & Taylor,) at various times, during the past year, goods amounting in value to about $2,000. A portion of the stolen goods were found in possession of Mount, and more of them in the apartments of Felix Moorey and Ann, his daughter, (both of whom were also arrested,) keeper of an eating-house at No. 118 Centre-street. Mount pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and said that neither Mr. Moorey or his daughter were blamable. He was locked up in default of bail. The other prisoners denied that they had any knowledge that the goods given them were stolen. They were locked up as receivers of stolen goods.

PASSING AN ALTERED BILL.

John Johnson was arrested yesterday by Officer Smith of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with passing a $1 bill on the Marine Bank, of this City, altered to a $5, to Henry Trey, a shoe dealer of Broadway, in payment for a fifty-cent pair of gaiters. The prisoner was brought before Justice Davidson for examination. He said he came from Canada, lived no where particular, was a drover, boarded at present somewhere in this City, but couldn't tell where. He had in his possession about $200 in good money, and a hotel key labeled No. 50. He was temporarily committed.

Miscellaneous.

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.

A young woman named Barba Geibel died very suddenly on Tuesday night at No. 26 Sullivan street. Suspicion being entertained that she had committed suicide, the Coroner was notified, and he yesterday held an inquest on the body. A *post mortem* was held, which showed conclusively that no poison had been taken into the stomach of the deceased.

From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that the deceased arrived in this City from Germany some time last Summer, and soon after took up her abode in Sullivan-street. Here she made the acquaintance of a man (a German) named Jacob Brickmayer, who avowed great love for her, and after a time, under solemn promise of marriage, succeeded in effecting her ruin, and then abandoned her. This infidelity on the part of Brickmayer greatly affected his poor victim. She wept almost continually, and appeared inconsolable. In December last, a messenger from Brickmayer informed her that he (Brickmayer) was about leaving for Philadelphia, but that he would send her some remittances from that place and return to her as soon as possible. This was the last she ever heard from him. Since that time she frequently visited places where Brickmayer was in the habit of resorting in hopes of finding him, but her search was in vain. On Monday last, while out on her usual pursuit she met with a friend of her betrayer, and was by that friend spoken to very harshly and in a threatening manner. The poor girl returned to her residence frightened and dejected, complained of being unwell, retired to bed and never arose again. The Coroner's Jury said the disease of which she died was "puerperal convulsions."

ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—ARREST OF THE THIEF.

On Wednesday night, a young Englishman, named John Taylor, was arrested in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-street, Broadway, in the act of carrying away an armfull of books belonging to the congregation, which he had doubtless collected from the pews. The prisoner also had two overcoats and a counterpane in his possession. These articles are supposed to have been stolen from some other place. Taylor was committed for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 95, 216, 26, 267, 76, 64, 129.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1268, 419, 787, 1069, 1217, 1289, [illegible], 1766, 1170, 1634, 1540, [illegible], 1468, 1419, 766, 1054, 1081, 1127, 1130, 1202, [illegible], 448, 446, 448 to 451, 453.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 25, 261, 212, 264, 161, 867, [illegible] 2.—Nos. 7, 8, 12, [illegible]. (All before the Judge, without a Jury.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 24.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The business in this Court yesterday was unimportant. To-day the case of Street Commissioner Ebling will be tried, and an interesting time may be expected.

BURGLARY.

William Gooseman, charged with burglary in the third degree, was, on application of the Assistant District-Attorney, discharged on his own recognizance. Mr. Sedgwick said that the prisoner, on being detected in the commission of the burglary, jumped through a window and so injured his right leg that amputation was rendered necessary. The prisoner presented an exhausted and emaciated appearance as he hobbled into Court on crutches. The Judge allowed him to depart.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Bradford, a colored boy, was charged with stealing from the New-York Hygienic Institute, on Nov. 27, three over coats, one frock coat, one morning gown and a cloak, the property of Dr. Sanborn and others, valued at about $60. The evidence was clear, and the Jury immediately convicted him. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

LARCENY.

Charles Cook was charged with petit larceny, it being his second offence within a few months. The prisoner, on this occasion stole a shawl from Mr. G. F. Root, a gentleman of Massachusetts, on board the steamer *John Potter,* at Pier No. 1, North River, on Dec. 5. He was arrested by Officer Titus, with the shawl and a quantity of burglar's tools in his possession. Messrs. Vandervoort and Sparks, the Clerks of the Court, and Mr. Mincho, the interpreter, proved his arraignment in April last on a charge of attempting to commit grand larceny. He then pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Ex-Recorder Tallmadge defended him ably yesterday, but the case was too clear for any legal skill. It being his second offence in so short a space of time, the Judge sent him to the States Prison for 4 years and 6 months.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Normal School Matters—Free Books for Scholars.

The Board held a Special Session on Tuesday evening, at their hall, E. W. Dunham, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Bulkley read the minutes of the last session, which were approved.

On motion of Mr. Bayliss the rules were suspended, in order to enable the Normal School Committee to make a report on the organization of the new Saturday Normal School for Teachers, which is to hold its first session on the first Saturday of February next.

Judge Copeland, the Chairman of the Committee, read the following report, which led to considerable debate, without leading to any essential result—the report being adopted without amendment:

REPORT ON BROOKLYN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School Committee ask leave to report and recommend the following named gentleman to be appointed as Special Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School, to hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Board:

John W. Bulkley, Special Superintendent and Principal.

TEACHERS.

F. C. Buck, Principal of School No. 1	$200
T. Valentine, Principal of School No. 19	$200
C. H. Kimball, Principal of School No. 14	$200
E. S. Adams, Principal of School No. 12	$200

And they also recommend for adoption the following rules for the admission of pupils:

Every teacher in the City may be admitted to the privileges of the school.

The Principal of each public school will not be required to attend, but all other teachers *will be expected to be present, unless excused from attendance by the Normal School Committee.*

Pupils from the public schools, and others seeking to qualify themselves for teaching, may be admitted to the privileges of the school, under the sanction of the Normal School Committee.

EDWARD COPELAND,
JOHN GREENWOOD,
EDWARD ANTHONY,
C. H. TUTTLE,
J. S. THORNE,
} Committee.

The late Normal School in Williamsburg, which will be merged in the present institution, was originated by the present Superintendent, Mr. Bulkley, and to his devotion and personal supervision mainly is due its success.

FREE BOOKS FOR SCHOLARS.

The Board resolved itself into committee of the whole for the extended consideration of the special question of free supplies of books, stationery, &c., to the scholars. Documents which had been received by the Superintendent, containing letters from the school departments of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, were read.

The Boston Superintendent writes:

We expend $1,500 in furnishing books to the very poor children. What is the cost to parents for books in our schools, we have no means of knowing.

The Board of Control of the Philadelphia Schools writes:

We have for many years been in the habit of supplying all our schools free of all cost to the pupils or their parents. The Board is of a unanimous opinion in favor of the wisdom of this course. We expend $45,000 for 52,000 pupils. Proper classification and organization we believe cannot be secured in our schools in any other way.

Mr. S. S. Randall, New-York City Superintendent, writes:

In my judgment, every consideration of sound policy in this respect, is in favor of such usage, (a free supply.) I cannot conceive any substantial reason for requiring parents to defray this portion of the expense of the schools, which does not equally apply to a compulsory contribution towards the payment of teachers' wages, the provision of fuel, furniture, &c. The true theory and principle of public instruction seems to me to be this; that the expenses of a thorough English education for every child shall be defrayed from the public funds appropriated for that object, and by a tax equitably assessed upon the owners of property. Those who have contributed to this tax are entitled to be exempted from all further contributions, whether in the shape of a rate bill for teachers' wages, or of a petty or vexatious imposition for text-books and school stationery. And certainly it never could have been the intention of the benevolent and liberal founders of the system to extort from those who are unable to pay any portion of such tax, an amount which, however trifling in itself, cannot be otherwise than vexatious and burdensome to them. Let us, then, either make our public schools what they were designed to be, free in the largest and broadest acceptation of the term, or return at once to the exploded system of rate bills for teachers' wages and fuel, eked out, if necessary, by "boarding round."

It has been suggested that where parents or guardians are called upon to pay a small sum for the text books used by their children, they will feel a deeper interest in their instruction; that the books will be more carefully preserved, and that the mere fact of their ownership will keep up that feeling of independence which will induce them to keep their children at a school dependent in some degree, at least, upon their aid. All these considerations have, as no man knows better than yourself, over and over again been urged in favor of the rate-bill system, and triumphantly refuted by the stubborn evidence of facts. Never has the interest of parents in the education of their children been more uniformly and conspicuously displayed than since the doors of our school houses have been opened freely and without charge to all of every class and condition; and never have school books been more carefully preserved, cherished and valued. It is my firm conviction that where a different policy prevails, hundreds of children are kept from school entirely, in consequence of these perpetually recurring and vexatious demands for the price of school books and stationery, where one is detained from a false feeling of pride as the recipient of a public charity. * * * *

There are, in my judgment, no advantages which the existing system in your city possesses, which cannot be far more effectually attained by the gratuitous provision of books and stationery, and which are not more than counterbalanced by the trouble, inconvenience and vexation attendant upon the practical operation of that system.

Mr. Gilbert Oliver, of the New-York Board of Education, details facts in illustration of the system in operation in New-York:

The Board of Education of this City was organized in 1842, at which time the supplies for the various Schools were furnished by the Trustees of the respective Wards without cost to the pupils. This course, however, was found to be very irregular, both in the quality of the supplies and the prices which were paid for them—the latter often varying as much as 25 to 32 per cent. for the same books furnished the different Schools.

The Public School Society, however, had for many years kept a Central Depository, from which all the books and other articles were furnished to the Schools at the same rate of cost to the public treasury. In the year 1853 this Society was merged in the Board of Education, and immediately thereafter the Board adopted the Depository system of supplying the Schools under its jurisdiction.

The method, he says:

"Is far preferable to the mode adopted in some cities of purchasing the books, &c., by the Department and selling them to the pupils. In the latter case the Department of Instruction becomes the factor between the publisher and the pupil to supply the books, &c., at wholesale prices. It is believed to be far more consistent with the character and purposes of the whole system of public instruction, at least as developed in this City, that our schools should be open to the admission of every pupil, of whatever grade, from the Primary Schools, Grammar and Normal Schools, to the Free Academy, without the slightest pecuniary bar of any kind.

"[illegible] the expenditure [illegible] entertained by the [illegible] for the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

For Boys' Grammar Schools	$2 [illegible]
For Girls' Grammar Schools	[illegible]
For Primary Schools	[illegible]

This may be regarded as a fair statement of the annual cost per pupil for this Department for the books, stationery, &c., &c.—including, in fact, every article necessary for the successful prosecution of all the studies embraced within our extended course—and the small amount of the expenditure proves the economy as well as the expediency of our system."

Alderman Harris, Messrs. Bayliss, Briggs, Anthony and Hunter made earnest speeches against the measure, being followed in turn by Judges Greenwood and Copeland, Messrs. J. W. Field, Tuttle, J. R. Brown, Jay, Bush and Dr. Dillingham in favor.

The debate extended over five hours, when Judge Copeland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the majority and minority reports of the former Committee on the subject of supplying books, &c., be referred to a Special Committee of three, to act in connection with the Committee on School Books; and that the Committee be instructed to report what kind of text books can, with most advantage and with the least expense, be furnished gratuitously for the use of the Public Schools, and what would be the probable expense for furnishing the same, and what regulations, if any, should be adopted to insure the safe keeping and preservation in good order of the books so furnished.

This being a test resolution, it was adopted by 20 Yeas to 10 Nays.

The Chair named Messrs. Greenwood, Brown and Field as the Special Committee to act in concert with the Committee on School Books, of which Dr. Dillingham is Chairman.

This very important matter will be safe in the hands of Judge Greenwood, the Chairman of the Special Committee.

This proved to be the most interesting and important meeting—the magnitude of the subjects being considered—that has been held by the Board since the consolidation.

The Board adjourned to the first Tuesday in February next.

Brooklyn School Matters.

The first regular examination of Public School No. 18, by the present Superintendent, was held this week. Each class passed the ordeal of a most thorough quizzing. The School is under the care of Mr. Fitch, Principal, and Edward Bush, Vice-Principal, with their Assistants. The School was pronounced to be among the most advanced of all the Boys' Grammar Schools.

On Friday, the 25th inst., Mr. Fitch takes leave of No. 18, he having been appointed President of the first Public School in Flushing, during the present week, and his able Vice-Principal, Mr. Bush, who has held for the last ten months, in expectation of its early opening, the appointment of Vice-Principal in the new Twentieth Ward School No. 46, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, which is to be opened next week, will take the vacant Principalship of No. 18. This will cause a vacancy in No. 46.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 19, Miss Dean, was examined on Tuesday in detail by Mr. Bulkley. Miss Dean's class, and that of Miss Marcellus, were found to be well posted in their several studies. The reading was particularly good.

Miss Beck's class was also favorably noticed.

Mr. Brinsmayde and other friends of education passed the day with the Superintendent in his visit. The beautiful new piano purchased with the proceeds of the late concert was used.

The Boys' Grammar School, No. 17, Mr. T. Valentine, Principal, was examined Wednesday by Mr. Bulkley, in presence of a large number of the members of the Board of Education. No. 17 being the old school taught by of the Superintendent before his present appointment, led to a desire to see how far he might be partial to old memories. But nothing of the sort was found. The various classes appeared to be well posted.

Thus far the Grammar Schools of the Eastern District have been found somewhat in advance of most of the Grammar Schools of the Western District.

☞ The Medical Profession in Brooklyn seem to have most excellent credit. We published, a few days since, an account of a man obtaining considerable money by using the name of Dr. Bennett, without leave; and yesterday it was discovered that the same liberty had been taken with Dr. Baker's name, of Myrtle-avenue.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices. The sales since our last include about 2,000 bags at from 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is now about 36,000 bags. Other kinds are in light supply and are quiet but steady.

COTTON—The market remains quite dull and unsettled. Holders are more anxious to sell, but seem reluctant to materially reduce their claims. Buyers are indisposed to move at present, as they calculate upon being able to purchase on easier terms soon. The transactions since our last have been very moderate at prices, indicative of much weakness and irregularity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands exhibits increasing vigor. The home demand is fair, and shippers evince more willingness to buy. The receipts are limited, and receivers are less eager to sell at even current rates, looking for still higher prices. The sales since our last embrace about 7,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 31¼
Favorite and Extra State	8 31¼@ 8 43¾
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 31¼
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 31¼@ 8 43¾
Fancy Michigan	8 43¾@ 8 56¼
Common to Good Ohio	8 31¼@ 8 56¼
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @11 25

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales of 750 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and held above the views of purchasers. The sales are limited, including only about 6,400 bushels Southern, mostly at $2 15 for prime white; and $1 85@$1 95 for red, ℔ bushel. Some 7,000 bushels Rye have been disposed of at $1 29@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and unsettled in price. Oats are plentier and cheaper, being now procurable at 48c.@51c. for Western, and 45c.@48c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. The steamer's news has weakened the market. The receipts are not large, but the stock here is heavy. The sales since our last have been confined to about 19,000 bushels, at 88c.@90c. for new yellow and white, and 90c.@92c. for old Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Some 80 bales New have been sold at former rates.

IRON—Holders are firmer, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any quotable improvement.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Is in better request, but parties disagree about prices. Sales unimportant.

LIME—Nothing new.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is plenty and heavy at yesterday's reduced prices. The sales include about 450 bbls. at 44c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is very moderate. Prices exhibit no change of interest.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is held higher, but is quiet. No movement of importance has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered, and being in limited demand, it is on the decline. The sales since our last have been confined to about 500 bbls. in lots, at $16 87½@$16 50 for Mess; $16 for old Mess; and $14 87½@$14 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9c.@10½c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard favors purchasers. The sales since our last reach nearly 450 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, the sales since our last including only 300 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14 @$14 75 for repacked do. per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and languid, at from $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are plenty and depressed, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@30c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do. ℔ lb. Stock reduced. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is still quoted at from $4 75@$5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs., with a fair supply and demand.

SUGARS—The demand is more animated, and prices are well sustained. The sales for two days comprise nearly 1,000 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans and Porto Rico, at from 7¼c.@8¼c.; some Bahia, in bags, at 7¼c.; and 400 boxes Havana at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Unaltered.

WHISKY—There have been 340 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, in lots, at 34c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without improvement. The recent rise in prices of breadstuffs, and the continued firmness of the leading shipowners, materially restricted the business. Rates were infirm and inclining, if anything, in favor of shippers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING [illegible] — [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible], Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property on which he now resides at Maspeth, L. I., consisting of [illegible] acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The buildings are large and commodious. The ice-house (now filled) contains a milk-room in the same building. Its nearness to the ferries, (only [illegible] miles,) on a good and level shell road, renders it most desirable. Apply to JOS. H. VAN MATER, Jr., Maspeth, L. I.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of a splendid and long established boarding house, now crowded with genteel high-priced boarders. This is a rare chance to obtain a reliable place. Price $2,500—rent $900. Also, a splendid frame cottage house, plenty land, fruit trees, &c., near depot in Morrisania. Price $3,000. Dry goods taken for pay. Apply at No. 26 Chambers-st., Room No. 8.

$3,000.—WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN, as partner in a manufacturing business, with the above cash capital. The business is a very profitable one, and has been established several years in the City. This is a good chance for making money. For all other particulars, address C. L. D., this office.

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a crockery and house-furnishing store, situated in a rapidly growing neighborhood, and on one of the best thoroughfares of the City of Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, No. 328 Myrtle-av.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A small drug store for sale, or the contents, with or without a little furniture. This is an excellent chance for a practitioner to establish himself. Apply at No. 295 10th-av., near 29th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—FOURTH REPORT.—In conformity with Article 10 of Act of April 10, 1851, for the incorporation of Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations, the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York makes the following statement:

Number of shares subscribed	916
Forfeited, canceled and withdrawn	452
Now in force	464
Number of shares redeemed	160⅜
Number of shares unredeemed	303⅝—464

RECEIPTS.

Entrance fees received	$1,841 50
Dues received	106,305 25
Transfer fees received	580 75
Redemption fees received	42 00
Interest received	28,229 50
Fines received	2,369 17
Release of mortgage	22,280 25
Total	$158,649 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues returned on shares withdrawn	$40,189 69
Interest paid on shares withdrawn	1,449 55
Amount advanced on redeemed shares	93,214 75
Expense account	4,131 93
Real Estate	13,262 62
Loss on Real Estate sold	2,201 48
Loaned on Real Estate sold	3,500 00
Cash on hand	21 17
Insurance account	63 20
Total	$158,649 72

New-York, Dec. 27, 1855.

City and County of New-York: On the 27th day of December, 1855, before me came Charles Crane, President, and Reuben Ross, Jr., Secretary, both personally known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts, as President and Secretary of the said Greenwich Building Association, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof.
GEO. P. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 29 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1856.—At an election for Officers and Managers of this Company, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
For President—GEORGE D. PHELPS.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. WARREN.
For Managers.

Drake Mills,	John J. Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
George Bulkley,	John I. Blair,	Geo. W. Scranton,
Roswell Sprague,	Moses Taylor,	Henry Young,
Samuel Willets,	Wm. E. Warren,	Thomas McElrath,
Saml. L. Mitchill,	Rufus R. Graves.	

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 23d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers. A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 462 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on real estate in Jersey City, worth double the amount. This property lies near the ferry, and is rapidly improving in value. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address MARKS, at office of this paper.

$5,000 OR $6,000 WANTED—On real estate worth more than double the amount, situated in the city of Rockford, Ill. A liberal interest will be paid. Apply at No. 25 Bowery.
FOSTER, LEE & CO.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent-Levers [illegible]
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

10,000 GALLONS CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE.
Apply to
A. H. EVERETT,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist,
No. 8 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The [illegible]-story brick house and lot of ground known as No. 194 and 196 7th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B, and commencing 64 feet 8 inches west of Avenue B. The lot is 22 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 90 feet 10 inches in depth; the building is a first-class tenement house, finished in good style, with marble mantels and Croton water in each room, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The [illegible] three-story house, and lot of ground [illegible] Broome-st., near Wooster. [illegible] marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class [illegible] and high basement brick house on the [illegible] 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. [illegible] session can be had on the 1st of May.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three story brick house, No. 48 Grove-st. [illegible] feet wide by 100 feet deep. [illegible] 8 P. M. Apply to E. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story [illegible] Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. [illegible] Brooklyn. Apply to office of [illegible] No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story brick house, No. 154 9th-av. [illegible] $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 200 [illegible]-st., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—With fourteen [illegible] at Yonkers; price $3,000—just finished; and a number of other houses, from $2,000 to $14,000. Also, a lot, vacant lots, and a number of houses in New-York [illegible] three mortgages on first-class property, at a liberal discount. Agents need not apply. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 13.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Eligibly situated and conveniently arranged. Also, a very desirable villa site, 300x200 feet, with fine views, &c. Also, some other desirable property at Tarrytown. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 23 Beekman-st.

5,000 ACRES OF LAND—situated in [illegible] County, Texas, 40 miles from [illegible], on the Caney River, for sale or exchange. This land is well watered and timbered, and exceedingly fertile. For full particulars, apply at No. 10 Wall-st., to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner for all the States.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of [illegible] acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 80 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE.—A first-class English-basement house, 18x70, lot 18x125, on 5th-av., near 34th-st.—a splendid residence.
BENEDICT & OGDEN.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE.—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 18 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 125. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information apply to JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 88 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story brown stone basement house No. 243 West 20th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent, $850. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., or to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Ferry-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Next door to Stewart's, in Chambers-st.; a large basement, suitable for insurance or broker's offices. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to GOULD & ELLIOTT, No. 136 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

FIRST CLASS STORE TO LEASE.—A first class store is about to be erected on the southwest corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Proposals for leasing the same will be received by R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 335 Broadway.

LOTS TO LEASE.—For 10 years; 5 lots on 29th-st., south side, between the 7th and 8th avs.; will be rented for a lumber or coal yard, the occupant paying all taxes and assessments. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—In Vesey-st., the two elegant [illegible] front stores, Nos. 36 and 38 Vesey-st., suitable for dry goods or other business; connecting by arches, may be used as one store of 50 feet front, by [illegible] feet deep. To be finished for occupation by the 1st of March. Will be leased separately or together. Also, a large manufacturing premises, 50 by 100 feet, on 26th-st., near 9th-av., with steam engine, &c., &c. Rent $[illegible].
FRED. KISSAM, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—The premises No. 17 Ann-st., near Broadway. The entire building, except one loft, will be let to a desirable tenant for three years. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. The more desirable in quality to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET AT NO. [illegible] CHAMBERS-STREET.—A light and pleasant basement store, suitable for some fancy goods business. Apply on the premises, to BALDWIN & CO.

SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET.—At No. [illegible] Broadway, with L on Leonard st. Inquire of
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 136 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot building. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of [illegible] and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 25 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce [illegible]. Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by
GEO. WOODMAN, No. [illegible] William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] & CO.—[illegible] No. 58 Cortlandt-st.— [illegible] on MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 500 cases of first-class, brogans, &c., direct from the manufacturers, suitable for the country and City trade.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Upholstery, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. [illegible]

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

[illegible]

New-York, Dec. 22, 1855.

[illegible]

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION. The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of [illegible]

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, RICH PIER GLASSES, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., near 15th-st.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell, as above, the entire furniture of a family, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel; beautifully carved mahogany suite, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, elegant rosewood etagere, with mirror front and back, and marble-top do. [illegible] Kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DESKS, IRON SAFES, FURNITURE—Hotel [illegible] THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st. [illegible]

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, the stock of a retail bookstore, consisting of illustrated works, bound novels, [illegible] Sales of furniture and other goods attended to at the houses of persons desiring to sell.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

JOHN H. [illegible] WILL SELL THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE—THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, of beautiful rich household furniture of a family declining housekeeping; [illegible] at No. 39 West 28th-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FURS.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 421 Broadway, all the custom-made stock of the New-York Fur Company, [illegible] Sale peremptory, to close the copartnership.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—Will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st.—A large and rich assortment of household furniture of all kinds, also 25,000 cigars, for account of whom it may concern; also 100 bales tow.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. [illegible] Franklin-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, [illegible] A deposit required.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

[illegible] IRON—Is one of the best irons in [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, [illegible] for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of forty-seven per cent. to policy-holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Gillies,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—The Interest Coupons, No. 7 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1854, with interest thereon, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 1st day of February next. The amount of each coupon and interest to be paid is $38 76, thirty-eight 76-100 dollars, on bonds of $1,000 each, and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each. J. KNAPP, Receiver.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th February next, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. CO. Office No. 18 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st February, inclusive.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 38 Exchange place.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, payable to the Eastern Stockholders on and after the 23d inst., at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—$3,100 Seven ₵ cent. Bonds of the City of Sacramento, due in 1875, principal and interest payable in New-York, for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 38 William-st.

ALSO—Louisville City 6 ₵ cent. Bonds.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 9, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7, '54-lawtyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Broadway, opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated many thousands of the worst cases, without one instance of failure. His remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON deems it proper to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, as in that case, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 90 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

Acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and re-establishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M. and no later, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and [illegible] a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons [illegible] of the contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. P. WILCOX, architect, No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. [illegible], of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Hodges, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dodling, Jr., P. G. Maley, [illegible] gram, J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] A. M. Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:50 A. M., Cleveland 8 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 9 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M.; Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:25 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:52 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M.; lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS, 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—FIFTY POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. CHAS. S. BOGGS, U. S. Navy. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, Captain J. T. WATKINS, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, Agent for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors [illegible] in Nicaragua have ceased; [illegible] in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110. Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this line are the following:

BELGIQUE, A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. TACK, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage in first cabin $90. No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No berths secured until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked, "Below," with passenger's address, and sent on board the day before sailing. An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to SABEL & CORTIS, No. 83 Fulton-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No bill of Lading signed, or Parcels received, on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday,
GLASGOW.....Saturday,

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTEN, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin	$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin	75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.

T. H. CHAMBERS,

385 BROADWAY. 385

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—Only four more of those splendid new Pianos left; twenty sold in a few weeks, superior in tone, touch and finish; warranted in every respect; sold at about half-price to close the concern. Call this week, before 3 o'clock, at No. 60 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 249 to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

ORGAN.—A splendid Gothic Organ, with four stops and swell, black walnut case, of extraordinary power and sweetness of tone, suitable for church or parlor. For sale very cheap, by A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—In exchange for railroad stock and bonds; one, if second-hand, in good order and tune. Address Box No. 1,805 Post-Office.

PIANO-FORTES.—Four second-hand Pianos of the best City make for sale, at No. 478 Broadway.

LINDEN & FRITZ.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1856.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, JOSEPH COEN was violently assaulted and beaten on Saturday night, the 12th inst., at or about 12 o'clock, on the corner of Grove and 4th sts., by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; and whereas the said Joseph Coen has since died from the wounds then and there received—Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested [illegible] a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed said assault, or five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the above named outrage. To be paid, on the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such service has been rendered by the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the final disposition of the case, will be disregarded.

[illegible] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market, [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners [illegible] the City of New-York [illegible]

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEO. B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 2 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 19th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons whose interests are affected [illegible] will be heard in opposition to the same [illegible] at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of [illegible] 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which we used in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until [illegible]

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: [illegible]

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, [illegible]

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-street, [illegible] room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons whose interests are affected, [illegible] will be heard in opposition to [illegible] at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M. on [illegible] January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until [illegible] of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, [illegible] the East River, and the easterly line [illegible] and extending on the northerly and southerly sides [illegible] 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks [illegible]

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line of [illegible] Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on each side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
R. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the New Central Park, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses, by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATHIAS BLOODGOOD,

New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT [illegible] BROUGH against CAROLINE THOMPSON and MARY ANN WATERBURY.—Summons.—To CAROLINE THOMPSON, one of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City on the 11th January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 East 20th-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ROBT. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 East 20th-st.

Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—EMANUEL LEMAITRE against MARY O'CONNOR.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from [illegible] of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 7, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja18-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Hon. E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHEELER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STEINBERG,
GOODWIN LOUREY, } Executors.
JOHN S. JENNESS.

o19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

au24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

o19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN B. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN,
EDWARD REILEY, } Executors.

s28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL I. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

n16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS I. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1855.

GEORGE E. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given [illegible] persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Administratrix, at the office of [illegible] CARHART, No. 24 [illegible] on or before the [illegible]

Dated [illegible]

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

[illegible] State of Buenos Ayres—Disappearance of the Cholera at Rio—Another Revolution at Montevideo—Interesting from Paraguay.

By way of England we have news from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 3, and from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 15.

At Buenos Ayres affairs were still much unsettled, the Southern Indians continuing troublesome and dangerous. Business was dull, and the whole market [illegible] abundantly supplied.

[illegible] had disappeared at Rio. Several persons [illegible] have been imprisoned by order of the [illegible] Government, for being connected with the late attempt to land slaves on the coast. The [illegible] market was active. Sugar had advanced.

At Pernambuco a few cases of cholera have appeared.

At Montevideo, a revolution broke out on the 25th of November and for four or five days that city was the scene of a fratricidal war. Between 80 and 100 [illegible] were killed, and a much larger number [illegible]. On the 29th the city was declared by the [illegible] to be in a state of siege. On the 29th, order was restored, and Jose Maria Munoz, with 122 of the revolutionary party, embarked for Buenos Ayres in the steamer Constitucion, in conformity with the express wishes of the diplomatic agents resident in Montevideo. The subjects of foreign states maintained a strict neutrality.

It appears from the National of Dec. 4, that on the [illegible] of November the Governor received information that the so-called Conservative Party was about to [illegible] in arms. He had only a small artillery force in the capital, and about thirty horse soldiers. He ordered D. Bruno Larraya to fortify himself with the latter as well as he could in the police station, and invited all citizens friendly to the Government to join him there. About fifty citizens obeyed the summons.

At midnight a group of armed men under the command of Jose Maria Munoz, possessed themselves violently of the Governor's palace, the artillery barracks with Fort St. Joseph, and menaced the city. In the morning of the following day all [illegible]. About 9 o'clock the President of the Republic, D. Bustamente, installed himself at the police station, and was joined by Generals Flores, [illegible], and others. Shortly after a deputation of citizens arrived at the station, praying that in order to avoid effusion of blood, a new Ministry, of a conciliatory character, might be appointed.

While this was going on, a group of armed men [illegible] themselves and discharged several shots, by which the President's life was placed in danger. Shortly after a collision took place between the Government troops and a revolutionary guerrilla, when twelve were killed and twice as many wounded. New propositions were devised and offered to the revolutionists, who agreed to lay down their arms on the following day. The President thereupon issued a decree nominating D. Florentino Castellanos Prime Minister, and Gen. Flores Commander-in-Chief.

On the 28th, at 10 A. M., a casual collision took place, when one man was killed and several were wounded. It was the day appointed by the French, English, and Sardinians, residents of Montevideo, for a solemn *Te Deum* in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, and the ceremony drew off a large concourse of citizens, and for a while stayed the fury of the belligerents. On the following day the Government troops, which had been somewhat reinforced, were [illegible] in readiness to march upon the insurgents.

D. Fernando Torres waited upon the French [illegible], and begged him to interpose his good offices with the Governor to get the artillery [illegible] disbanded. The request was refused, and a proclamation issued by the Governor showed that the earlier convention with the insurgents had broken down upon this point. On the 28th the conflict was renewed with great violence, and the insurgents were defeated. The Ministers of friendly Powers then interposed to stay the shedding of blood, an amnesty was granted, and the leaders of the revolution left the city. It will thus appear that the party of Flores and Oribe has triumphed.

It is rumored, says the *British Packet* of Dec. 1, that an alliance has been formed between Brazil and the Confederate Provinces against the Government of Paraguay. It is said that the Imperial Envoy has stipulated to give the President $2,500,000, to equip a contingent of 8,000 men, to act in concert with an Imperial land and naval force; and that, moreover, there is a reserved stipulation, by which the Empire engages to guarantee the integrity of the Argentine Territory.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Movements of the United States Troops.

We learn from the Tampa *Peninsular* of the 12th inst. that the United States troops stationed on the line of the Indian territory are to be kept on scouting service until instructions shall have been received from the War Department, with a view to intimidate the savages, and thereby prevent further depredations. In a communication to the same paper Capt. Casey estimates the number of Indian warriors remaining in East Florida at not over 100, including elderly men and boys. He puts down the women and children at 300 to 350.

A letter from a volunteer, dated at Fort Meade on the 4th inst., gives the latest intelligence from "the seat of war." It says:

"On the arrival of Capt. Hooker, on the 29th ult., he proceeded at once to select proper locations for posts on the line of Peas Creek. Four points were selected, to wit: Fort Meade, Fort Hartsuff, about 20 miles south of Fort Meade; Fort Green, about 12 miles southeast of the latter post; and Fort Hooker, 25 miles north of Fort Meade. Each station has from 20 to 25 men, leaving a large party for general scouting. From these posts a detachment of perhaps two-thirds of the command make daily scouts up and down the creek, or cross over, as they may see proper. All the families on the south side of Peas Creek have abandoned their places and are now forted at the above posts. The command of Captains Hooker and Lesley now amounts to 124 men, and is made into two companies. Capt. Lesley commands the upper and Capt. Hooker lower Peas Creek.

"Our command is daily increased by the arrival of men, and doubtless before two weeks shall have elapsed will amount to 150 to 200 men. The latter number will be required to sustain the line properly, as it covers a distance of 80 or 100 miles. As men arrive new posts will be established. One or two are now in contemplation, to be located as near the mouth of Peas Creek as possible, and at old Fort Hamer. Should we succeed with this, 'Billy's occupation's gone;' for this is just the country for the operation of cavalry, and is as well known to our hardy pioneers as your gardens are known by their occupants in town.

"The spirit of revenge is rife among the volunteers for the supposed death of Lieut. Hartsuff. Aged mothers gird up their sons to battle; and you may rest assured, Mr. Editor, that removal or extermination is as sure as grass grows or water runs down stream."

The *Peninsular* learns from a gentleman from Manatee River, that the back settlers have principally abandoned their farms and moved into the settlement, where they are preparing to fort, and endeavoring to organize a company of volunteers.

COPPER.

Items from Lake Superior.

On Saturday last we went under ground to look at the great mass in the ten-fathom level, at the Minnesota Mine. Men are now at work on the northeast corner of the copper, which they succeeded in throwing out by a heavy sand blast. Some forty men are constantly at work by night and day at cutting it up and getting away the pieces. It is fastened very firmly to the foot wall by strings and little cross veins of copper. They cut it into pieces of about 5,000 pounds weight each, as near as they can estimate.

During the last week we visited several mines, and among them the Johnson Preëmption, now more popularly designated the "Mass Mine." A party of three men have been at work staking, and have sunk about eight feet, being about twenty feet below the surface. Two pieces of copper have been taken away since we last visited the location—one of which was estimated to weigh 2,500 pounds, and the other 4,000 pounds. On the southern side of the vein, the bench of rock, filled with copper, is still left, though several ineffectual attempts have been made to drill into it, and the indications are quite favorable to its containing a very large mass of copper. If this does not prove to be the case it certainly does contain a great amount of copper in smaller masses. Two more pieces of copper have been uncovered by the present sinking. They rise two or three feet above the bottom of the shaft, and are unquestionably masses of considerable size.

IRON.—The iron district shows a large amount of business for the current year, considering the disadvantages it has labored under the want of facilities for getting down ore. The work has been chiefly preparatory, such as building roads, docks, warehouses, and getting on stock to do business with. This has been done, and the business will soon assume its legitimate importance.

The amount of ore shipped during the past season is near 1,400 tons.

The Collins, Forest and Jackson forges have contributed their share towards the commerce of Lake Superior, swelling the shipments of iron and ore to [illegible] tons.

The prospects for the future may be briefly summed up as follows: The Cleveland Company expects to be able to ship next Summer 200 tons [illegible] per day, arrangements for such a business having been perfected. Propellers and vessels enough for the service will be put on in the Spring. The Jackson Company have made similar arrangements and calculate to ship an equal amount. The [illegible] Company are also busily engaged in the [illegible] the aggregate amount of shipments to [illegible] tons.

The Iron Mountain Railroad will be completed and in operation before the close of navigation, and will increase the facilities for carrying ore, two fold.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Ives at the Tabernacle—The Poor in their Relation to Society.

A very large audience assembled last night at the Tabernacle, to hear Dr. Ives deliver a lecture on a subject of great interest and importance—"The poor in their relation to Society." Dr. Ives, it will be remembered, was the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina. About three years ago, his secession from that Church, and his acknowledgement of his conversion to the Roman Catholic Faith, caused much excitement, and was the subject of much comment. Last night was his first public appearance in New-York, and the curiosity to see and hear him was great. Large numbers of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the City and vicinity were present. We noticed, among other persons of note on the platform, Archbishop Hughes and Dr. Orestes Brownson. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. Starrs, who stated that Dr. Ives had kindly consented to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He was glad to see such a large and respectable audience assembled to greet the Doctor on his first public appearance in this City. The audience was very enthusiastic throughout the evening, and they greeted the lecturer, when he stepped forward to the desk, with six rounds of applause.

Dr. Ives commenced by remarking, that in the constitution of society, there were two grand elements upon whose mutual relation our social happiness wholly depends, and yet whose relationship was imperfectly understood. The rich and the poor. The condition of the poor was not sufficiently considered. There were some who would say with the great philosopher of Athens, "Let none such exist," and the treatment of the poor was too often such as to verify Aristotle's remark: "We fear poverty, sickness, friendlessness and death;" or, still worse, poverty was treated as if it were the punishment of crime—the recompense of evil deeds. These notions had their origin in Paganism, but they had largely found their way into nominal Christianity.

Yet what was the place in society accorded to the poor under the law of Christ? How cheerful the contrast presented to those relations which existed under Paganism! The pride of Paganism, at the advent of Christianity, had shut out the poor and ignorant from the fostering care of the State. Society had shaken off its indigent members, and no ray of light penetrated the darkness of their mental condition, no crumb of charity reached their outstretched and famished hands. But what a change took place when He, who ruled the destinies of mankind, assumed their station and became of their number! To the poor now was the Gospel preached. A great social revolution was to take place. The proud were to be put from their seats and the lowly to be exalted.

The Lecturer reviewed those numerous incidents in the life of the Saviour which exemplified, not only his sympathy, but his identification with the poor and humble. How he assigned the highest place, not to the rich and lofty, but to the contrite heart, not to the great and distinguished, but to the weak and lowly in spirit, thus teaching the human family that devotion to the helpless and destitute was the crowning duty of their dealings with their fellow mortals. The Apostles carried into practice, and extended by their teaching, the example and precepts of Christ, thus uniting the rich and poor in those mutual bonds which are seen only in the Christian system.

Dr. Ives next glanced at Carlyle and other writers of his school, who had said much about abolishing poverty, but, when there was an attempt to put their theories into practice, they were exploded in empty air. There was nothing in their scheme superior to Pagan philosophy, and they were wholly without weight or utility in dealing with the evils which they professed to deplore. The only system which commended itself to our reason, in its dealings with the poor, was that of Christianity. It called forth all our noblest feelings, and was congenial with what was noblest in our nature. Our bosoms swelled at the sight of misery, and the act of relieving it was a source of exquisite enjoyment.

Sympathy—what gratifications in its indulgence! not that maudlin, undiscriminating sympathy which would expend itself on any object, on a dog as readily as on a man, but that sympathy of one class with another, like members of the same family, so that we might use St. Paul's words, and say, "If one member suffer, all the other members suffer with it." Has Paganism ever touched this chord of sympathy, or even furnished a proof of its existence?

Mutual dependence was another feeling, originated and cherished by Christianity. It might be seen in the relations of the Christian family, where the deformed or sickly child was sure to be the principal and most careful object of attraction, and in which its death left a void greater than the loss of another would have occasioned, and which was not to be filled up. In the lecturer's residence at the South, he had noticed that in the relation of master and slave the ties were closer and more intimate than in any other dependent relation. Christianity alone evokes this feeling, and makes use of it for the benefit of all classes in the social scheme. It was Christianity that had treated all alike, had placed the poor and the helpless on a level with the rich and mighty, and this principally through the means of the priestly or pastoral office, whereby the outcasts and the orphans, floating on the surface of society, were cherished and provided for according to the successful provisions of the Gospel, cherished by pastors and by the sisters and mothers of the Church, who themselves, untroubled by domestic cares, became the protectors and guardians of these neglected ones.

Christianity, or what is the same thing, Catholicity, is the only system, said Dr. Ives, that provides for man in his various relations. But was the Christian system of treating the poor ever carried out? And if so, by what portion of the human family? They would find, on inquiry, that it had only been carried out in its fullness by the Holy Church. Pagan notions about the treatment of the poor were prevalent among men of Christian profession. Let England, the so-called Mother Country, be taken as an example. What was her treatment of the poor but pagan in its nature? It did not recognize their equal rights with the rich, making them children of the same mother, but treated them as deformed or sickly children are sometimes treated by an unnatural step-mother, set apart from the others and made to take their meals in a corner. The lecturer denounced the poor-houses of England and the soup-houses of Ireland, and was greeted with a deafening sound of applause.

He went on to contrast the pagan system of treating the poor under the Cæsars, with the picture presented in the society of the primitive Christians, where ladies of noble birth would be seen setting apart the best portion of their viands for the use of the sick and infirm among the poor—when gentle maidens might be seen leading blind beggars to the house of God, and taking care of orphan children—where in the temples of worship prince and peasant knelt side by side together, and the distinction between poverty and wealth was no more.

The lecturer eulogised the oral teaching of the poor. It was the only right system. He remembered, when he was a Protestant, how he used to sigh at the darkness of those ages when all teaching was oral. [Cheers.] He remembered how he wondered that God had so long delayed the discovery of the Art of Printing, which, if every man was to get his religion from a book, was so essential to the interests of religion. But now, through the blessing of God, he had become convinced that the discovery of printing at an earlier period would not have been useful to religion,—for what men can read they forget; the book is on the shelf, and they can at any time refer to it. But when they can only hear, they are anxious to get by heart. Oral teaching, then, especially for the poor, was the great blessing of the Church; and the miscalled dark ages were to be praised when the whole system of Catholic instruction was fashioned according to the model of Christianity.

The lecturer remarked that in the Catholic Churches of Europe the rich and poor mingled together at worship, and that the rich had no privileges over the poor, whereas in America the rich were distinguished from the poor, and the latter were almost thrust out of the churches. He thought the reason was that in the European churches there were no pews, while here we possessed them. The rich hired the pews, filled the pews, and the poor were cast out. In foreign and despotic Governments the pride of wealth had not been unjust to the poor, but here, in Republican America, wealth had become a god. He warned Catholics against allowing the acquisition of riches, and the lust of exclusiveness, to lead them to be unjust to the poor.

Dr. Ives was loudly applauded as he left the platform. Indeed, throughout the evening, and especially when any good word was said for Ireland, the applause reminded us somewhat of an election meeting at Tammany. The lecture was very eloquent, and ably delivered. The above is only a meagre sketch of it, and by no means does justice to the lecturer.

[Advertisement.]

WET DRY GOODS CHEAP.—It is an ill-wind, they say, that blows nobody good. The recent severe storms, ruinous as they must have been to some people, must benefit others, for the wet goods they throw into the market will enable many a person to supply themselves with the finest goods on the most convenient terms. "Private sacrifices advance the general good," the axiom tells us; its truth may be established by a visit to Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, where S. & M. E. Towle & Co. are selling linen goods from the late wrecks, very slightly damaged, wet linen sheetings, damask napkins, Irish linens, toilet quilts, &c., at prices that will amaze those who examine the articles, and are familiar with their actual value in the trade. Columbian Hall [illegible] an assortment of dry goods surpassed by nothing in the Metropolis, and its sales are immense, as its prices are always popular.

The [illegible] in the journals [illegible] of "Loupe Patent" Pen [illegible] well merited. It is the most beautiful, compact and durable article we have seen. It is made in gold and silver by W. M. Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Asphodel or the Magic Pen," is doing wonders at the National. The house is crowded nightly. This evening it will be performed for the 11th time with "The Knight of Arva," and for the first time a Drama entitled the "Idiot of the Mill."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be obtained by keeping the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary pills; they act upon the very main-spring of life, eradicating all lurking signs of disease.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Case of Mrs. Rogerson.

A portion of the Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. ROGERSON, who died suddenly at her residence in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, last week, concluded their investigation yesterday by rendering a verdict that death was caused by an over-dose of anti-rheumatic medicine, causing inflammation of the stomach. Some of the Jury refused to agree to this verdict, and intend to take some further steps in the case, believing that the medicine, Iodine Potassium, was taken for an entire different purpose than that stated in the verdict, and that it was furnished by a man of family deeply interested in the matter. Deceased was frequently visited by a man who she represented to be her brother, but who it now appears was no relation.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, by Rev. Allen Steele, THEODORE C. DISBROW, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Daniel Greenvault, Esq., of this City.

☞ Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. John W. McLeod, D.D., ROBERT G. PEACOCK to Miss JANE HINTON, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Malone, JOHN C. CROWLEY, Esq., of Boston, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Alex. J. Cameron, Esq.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Seth Ira Abbott, Mr. JAMES T. NEWELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss [illegible], youngest daughter of Ebenezer Hall, of the former place.

At Woodlawn, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. R. C. Putney, JOHN C. ANDREW, of Hudson, to Miss SOPHIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Hiram W. Dixon, Esq., of the former place.

At Bronxville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. A. T. Stewart, of Tarrytown, WM. L. WOOD, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELLEN M. PRESCOTT, daughter of James M. Prescott, Esq., of Bronxville.

At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. J. P. F. Clark, GILBERT M. TODD, merchant, of this City, to ELEANOR F. HUNT, of the former place.

At Springfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. W. B. Reeve, Mr. CHARLES B. ROOSA, of Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and Miss PHEBE M. REEVE, sister of the officiating clergyman.

At Lewisborough, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. David Short, Mr. SEELY BROWN, of this City, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of Amos Raymond, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, SETH W. PECKHAM, Jr., the oldest son of Seth W. and Julia E. Peckham, aged 11 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Saturday, Jan. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, very suddenly, with malignant scarlet fever, CHARLES JAMES, oldest child and only son of James N. and Sarah A. Phelps, aged 6 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 36th-st., from whence his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, at the residence of her son, Irwin Stuart, No. 257 Schermerhorn-st., near Powers, MARY STUART, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday) 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

At Kingston, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. SARAH P. CLARKE, wife of Dr. Rowse R. Clarke, of Whitinsville, Mass., and daughter of the late Thomas R. Wells, of Kingston, in the 33d year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, DAVID MALCOLM IRVINE, son of Robert Irvine, Esq., Edinburg, Scotland, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends of the deceased, and those of W. Macrea, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 39 East 27th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Parsippany, Morris Co., N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, late of Hoboken, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 24.

$3,000 Kentucky 6s	100	50 Bruns. C. L'd Co..s3	6
2,000 Indiana State 5s	82	50 do......s30	6
5,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	250 do......b3	6¼
10,000 do......s3	93	200 N. Y. Cen. R.R..sim	92¾
10,000 d......s60	93	100 do......b30	92¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	15 do......	92¾
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M..b60	64	50 Harlem Railroad	16½
1,000 N.Ia.1stM.Gos.L.	85	150 do......	16½
4,000 Ill. C.R.R.Bds..s3	81½	150 do......	16¾
20,000 do......s60	81½	80 Clev. and P. R. R.	68
10,000 do......b10	81¾	10 Mil. and Miss. R.R.	84½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	86¾	10 N. H. and H. R.R.	122
2,000 do......	86	195 Erie Railroad......s3	52¾
1,000 do......	86¼	1000 do......b30	52
1,000 do......	86¾	300 do......s30	52¾
1,000 T. H.&A.R. M Bs.	80	250 do......s3	52½
12,000 Mic. S. Sink. Fd.	80	500 do......	52½
30 Mechanics' Bank	114	100 do......s10	52½
5 Union Bank	118	50 do......b10	52½
10 Bank of Commerce	109	500 do......b60	53¼
50 Bank of America	116¼	25 do......b30	53
5 Commonwealth Bk.	91	700 do......s3	52½
15 Del.& H.Canal Co.	119	300 Reading Railroad..b3	86¾
100 do......s3	119½	750 do......	86¾
17 Market Bank	105	700 do......	86¾
150 Canton Co......b60	23¾	140 Mich. S.& N. Ind. R.	88
500 Nic.Transit Co...s3	23¾	500 do......b60	88¼
50 do......c	23¾	160 do......	87½
50 do......b60	23	100 do......b15	88
200 do......s3	22¾	100 Mich. Central RR.	90¾
200 do......s3	22¾	25 Cleve., Col. & Cin.	98½
300 do......s3	23	40 Ga. & Ch. R. R.opg	108
300 do......b10	23	75 do......	107½
100 Cumb. Coal Co...b30	24	100 do......b60	107½
400 do......	23¾	42 Cleve & To. R. R.	72¾
200 do......b60	24	200 do......b60	73
100 do......b30	23¾	200 do......s60	72¾
50 Panama R. R.....s60	100¾	150 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	87
25 do......	100¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Ind. State 5s	82	50 Brunswick Co.....s30	6
5 Commonwealth Bk.	92	15 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	87
150 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	23	150 Erie Railroad...b60	53¾
100 do......s3	23¼	242 do......	52¾
950 do......s3	23¾	300 do......s60	52¾
250 do......b60	23¾	150 Reading R.R.....b60	86¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co..b60	24	50 do......	86¾
100 do......b60	24	350 do......	86¾
50 do......	23¾		

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 12, made a good Winter run, and came into port early this forenoon. Her accounts are three days later than the advices by the *Africa*, noticed yesterday. Commercially and politically they are of an interesting character, denoting considerable feverishness and lower prices in the Funds; a continued drain upon the Specie resources of the Banks of England and Paris; an unfavorable turn in the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, from the difficulties in the Money market and the heavy receipts of Cotton on this side, and yet no increased stringency in discounts or change of interest by the Bank Directors at London. The Funds appear to be mainly agitated by the disappointment among the recent sanguine speculators for a rise on account of the peace negotiations. Each decline, however, is followed by a temporary reaction, the strength of which is made to rise or yield by the various and conflicting political dispatches from Russia and Vienna. The purchasers in Consols and the French *Rente* in December for the January account were unusually heavy, and large differences were also paid to carry over the cash stock, all of which, falling in just as the peace rumors were weakest, and the Bank returns, both at London and Paris, least encouraging, caused Consols to fall to 85⅞@¾, and the French Three ₩ Cents to 62.30, at which, after frequent changes in the dealings, they left off Friday evening, Jan. 12. The following table will show the fluctuations on the London Exchange since the 4th inst.:

Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,549	£4,644,455	£11,309,694
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,888,205	11,204,438
Nov. 17	17,767,150	5,339,580	11,263,274
Nov. 24	18,651,469	5,492,645	11,139,987
Dec. 1	18,968,757	5,508,465	11,227,167
Dec. 8	18,141,369	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,556,625	11,306,336
Dec. 22	19,304,128	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,360	5,968,850	10,820,118
Jan. 5	19,871,674	5,590,375	10,585,900

The loss of Specie, it will be noticed, is £273,284, or about $1,365,000. The Bank Parlor adjourned without raising the rate of discount, which, some of the banking letters say, tended, for the moment, to restore confidence on the Stock Exchange, though a further decline succeeded next day. The Bank of France monthly return is not at all favorable. The Specie is lower than at any time since the revolutionary season of 1848–'49, and the total is now less than one-third the reserve of the Bank in 1852–'53, when it attained the high figure of $121,000,000. The present return is only $38,386,626, or 199,610,458 francs, at an exchange of 5 francs 20 centimes to the dollar. The reduction from the November return is equal to about $3,600,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

	January.	December.
Coin and bullion, Paris	81,184,345	96,614,747
Ditto ditto branch banks	118,425,115	132,236,987
Bills discounted, Paris	265,755,409	300,912,318
Ditto branch bank	210,969,492	216,754,033
Notes in circulation, Paris	512,482,000	498,519,800
Ditto branch banks	95,505,550	96,334,000
Treasury deposits	51,872,584	72,893,825
Private deposits, Paris	106,806,355	92,654,799
Ditto branch banks	23,888,114	[illegible]

About $2,500,000 Mexican Silver, purchased in London, had not reached the Bank vault when the return was made up. Letters from some of the German capitals represent the market for Money as more quiet, and there seems to remain a certain degree of confidence in the success of the Peace negotiations. It is also stated in the latest mercantile letters from St. Petersburg that the Austrian mission was more favorably considered after a few days, and an eager disposition was manifested by the Russian nobility, and some of the military officers, to invest in the Russian Funds—though this last sign may have been misconstrued by the peace writers. The English trade with the Levant is much relied upon by the London *Economist*, to diminish the future use of Gold in the war expenditures in the Crimea and around Constantinople. The process by which the Gold of France and England last year was distributed in that quarter, and the ground of hope for a cessation of the drain, if not a restoration of part of the sums, is thus described:

"All the contracts at the seat of war are made payable in short bills upon the treasuries of England and France. Those bills, when received by the contractors on the spot, are disposed of chiefly to Greek bankers and merchants in Constantinople, in exchange for gold, with which contractors again make fresh purchases in the surrounding countries. The bankers and merchants in Constantinople have a great object in replacing the gold for the bills purchased as rapidly as possible, not only in order to save interest, but also to repeat the operation by fresh purchases as often as possible. They, therefore, send the bills on the two Governments to agents in Marseilles. The English bills, being in great demand for Paris, are sold on good terms on the Exchange at Marseilles to the agents of the Paris bankers, and the French bills are cashed at the Branch Bank of France, in that city. For the full amount of both, gold is taken from the Branch Bank of France, and returned by the first steamer to Constantinople. The Branch Bank is replenished from the Bank at Paris, and the Bank at Paris, to the extent at least of the English bills, is replenished by continued purchases of gold in London, which are paid for by the English Treasury bills bought at Marseilles, so far as they go. * * But then, it excites surprise that so much gold as has already gone out has not led to a reaction in the exchanges, and thus caused the current to flow back. But when it is borne in mind that the greatest part of the coin sent out has been used for purchases in remote and unfrequented countries, where no means of investment exists, and where no banks are established, it is not a matter of surprise that the greatest part, up to this time, has been, according to the custom of the East in relation to the precious metals, hoarded. There are, however, signs that a considerable return of the gold may soon be looked for. The increased wealth of the population of those countries had led to a considerable increase in the consumption of French and English manufactures. Of late the private trade to those parts has experienced an enormous increase. It is, probably, not too much to say that, in all ways, the private trade of England and France to those countries has been £10,000,000 more in 1855 than it was in ordinary years. But the great bulk of this trade has risen up towards the close of the year. Remittances, therefore, must soon be made to a large amount, and the more so as the usual imports of corn from those quarters have been so much diminished. Already the exchanges at Constantinople have been considerably influenced."

The loss of Gold and Silver to Great Britain the past six months, ending 31st December, is thus distributed in a table prepared by a firm of London Brokers:

Brokers:	July 1 to Dec. 31, '55.	July 1 to Dec. 31, '54.
To France	£10,821,450	£6,366,010
India	5,105,350	302,700
China	1,696,910	1,090,960
Hamburg, &c.	1,095,660	1,778,380
Levant and Peninsula	1,075,790	1,330,540
Other points	468,500	160,250
Total	£20,283,660	£11,067,840

Neither the circulars nor private orders amount to much in American Stocks. Our market at last advices received in London was 2@3 ₩ cent. higher than the asking rates there on a considerable number of securities, yet, says Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, this had not induced business to any extent. Stocks, however, were generally well held, and there are no evidences apparent to-day that any sums of moment have been retained for sale, and from the manner in which our State and Railway Bonds are distributed abroad, we repeat the opinion, before expressed, that no present apprehension need be felt on the score of their sudden return.

The Liverpool advices establish a decline of ⅛d. on the higher grades of Cotton, and ⅛d. on the lower for the whole week, including, of course, the first three days reported ₩ *Africa*. The stock of American was accumulating. It stood, Jan. 11, 232,510 bales, against 250,580 same date last year. The stock of all descriptions, 418,750 against 506,780 bales. The tone of the Grain market continues to show improvement, though the advance in prices is not rapid. The figures for mixed cargoes of Indian Corn noticed yesterday in our summary of the *Africa's* news was misprinted 47s. 6d. instead of 42s. 6d. The present mail brings the quotation 45s. to 50s. for prime white, 42s. to 48s. for yellow, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for mixed. Flour 41s. to 44s., white Wheat 12s. to 12s. 4d., red 11s. to 11s. 6d. Beef is quoted as selling more freely. Bacon dull. Pork not much doing.

In our own Stock and Money markets to-day there was little or no difference in the general tone or prices from Wednesday, while a much larger business was done in the Share list. The Foreign news, though much discussed in the Street and generally read as unfavorable to the *other* side, is not supposed to weigh materially against speculation on *this*, nor is much said of the adverse changes against the French and English Banks in the Money circles. This fact is in striking contrast to the importance attached in Wall-street to the foreign accounts—certainly less embarrassing during the months of November and December; but whether the change of financial sentiment on the subject be not too sudden and independent, or otherwise, we leave to time and the parties most nearly interested to determine. The present comfortable position of Money affairs in the Street, and the low ruling of Exchange tend to steadiness, and even to firmness, in Stocks, and to the accumulation of means with the Discount Brokers, who are taking strictly prime paper at 8@9 ₩ cent., and fair names at 10 ₩ cent. The last price of Erie was 52⅝, against 52¼ at the close yesterday; Reading 86⅝; Transit shares 23¾, which is a further improvement, and Illinois Central Bonds 81½@¾. There was more done in some of the State Stocks, and Indiana Fives advanced to 82 ₩ cent. The Western Road Stocks were not quite so firm as yesterday; Galena and Chicago yielded 1 ₩ cent. The December receipts, not yet published, are understood to be about $150,000, against $111,000 same month in 1854.

The Custom Duties of to-day were over $200,000. The cargoes of the *Washington*, *Africa*, and *Baltic*, all came together this week, and will make the Dry Goods import heavy and the Sub-Treasury receipts large. The ordinary disbursements of the Government, owing to the continued disorganization of the House of Representatives, are lighter than usual at this period of the year. Nothing is doing or can be done at Washington, in the way of supplying the deficiencies in last year's appropriations, until a Deficiency bill is originated in this branch of Congress. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $212,120; payments, $80,996, and regular balance at the close, $2,078,169. The Banks are discounting with a fair degree of liberality this week. The Importers, though called upon for large duties, are easier than at the close of December. The Spring trade is setting in favorably. One or two large Auction Sales have gone off with spirit and at satisfactory prices to the contributors. In Foreign bills there was a fair amount done on London at 108⅝@¾ for ready money, and the Bankers are drawing and selling credits with their customers at 108⅝@¾. No change on Paris.

Western Roads—Michigan Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Attracted by the discussions that have lately been going on as to the comparative value of certain Western Railroads, and being interested in their securities, I have taken pains on a recent visit at the West to investigate personally and by information derived from those well posted, the present and future prospects of two or three of the Roads brought most prominently before the public.

I passed over the line of the Michigan Central, and find it has now a completed single track, with ample sidings, of 269 miles from Detroit to Calumet, running thence under a perpetual and very favorable contract over the Illinois Central track 14 miles to Chicago. The dépôt grounds and accommodation at Detroit are very extensive and admirably situated on the river directly opposite the terminus of the Great Western Railroad of Canada. The buildings are substantial, chiefly of brick, and, as a whole, with slight additions, will be adapted to the business of the Road even when a double track is put in operation. Along the line from Detroit to Chicago the station buildings, unlike those of most Western Roads, are neat and substantial, grain-houses having been erected at all the principal points for the more convenient and rapid handling of cereal products, and nothing seems to be wanting except arrangements for the more frequent refreshment of hungry and grumbling passengers.

In Chicago the road owns ample dépôt grounds at the junction of the main branch of Chicago River with the Lake, and within 5 minutes' walk of what is now and must always be the business centre of the city. One large stone freight house is erected on those grounds and another smaller one of brick is nearly completed.

In connection with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, (whose dépôt grounds adjoin,) a beautiful passenger dépôt, 167 feet by 500 feet, has been built of gray limestone in the rustic style, with Howe's patent trussed roof of one span. This dépôt is calculated for 8 or 9 tracks, and is, without question, the most magnificent structure of the kind in the country, and stretching as it does across the eastern end of Lake-street, (which is the Broadway of Chicago,) will, from its proximity to the hotels and business quarter of the city, be sought for as their terminus by all the roads entering Chicago that can gain access to it. A track has been laid across the city, waiting only the completion of the bridge over the south branch, to connect the former St. Charles Air-Line Road (now owned by the Galena and Chicago Company,) with the Illinois Central track, about a mile south of their dépôt. When this connection is completed, as it will be probably within a month, the through traffic of the Galena and Chicago Road, and all that of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, will pass over this connection directly into the Michigan Central Dépôt, thus landing all freight and passengers immediately alongside the cars of the latter road, and saving the expensive and vexatious transportation across the city that has hitherto been necessary, thus giving the Michigan Central much the best chance for all Eastern business to and from the above roads. The Illinois Central, (with whom they have exclusive freight and ticket arrangements,) and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road *via* the Joliet cut-off, now run into the same dépôt; the latter connecting also with the Michigan Central at Mattison Station, 29 miles south of Chicago. With proper arrangements for the interchange of cars, there is no reason why freight from all points in that region, say Dubuque, Galena, Fulton City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Cairo, and intermediate places, should not go through to Detroit without breaking bulk. In a word, (to say nothing of the anticipated business from the roads now in process of construction westward, in Iowa, or what may be derived from the Rock Island Road by the connection at Joliet,) there will be drained into the Michigan Central Dépôt from and for the Illinois Central, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Chicago, Bulington and Quincy, and Chicago and Galena Roads, the through and local traffic both ways of over 1,500 miles of railway.

The track of the Road, as regards iron, ballast, &c., is in capital order, and except such expenditures as may be called for by a double track to accommodate the increasing business, or for an exclusive telegraph line which is essential to the safe working of the large traffic they already have on a single track, I see no reason why the construction accounts should not be permanently closed. The rolling Stock seems ample and of the best quality, excepting only in motive power, which is short of the requirements of the large business now passing over the Road and needs improvement.

The last official report shows this Road to have cost $10,668,155, or say in round numbers $40,000 ₩ mile, and there is no unprejudiced person at all experienced in railway matters, but would say, after going over the line and examining into its state and capacity for business, that the money has been judiciously expended. This is indeed pretty well evidenced by the receipts of the last six months, which were upon 269 miles of road $1,483,073, or say equal to $5,500 gross ₩ mile. The expenses were $627,334, leaving as earnings say $855,738, or say over $3,150 ₩ mile *net* for the half year. The same rate of receipts and expenditures for the other half year, which, with the improved connections will, doubtless, be realized, would give gross receipts of $11,000 or *net* $6,300 ₩ mile, a result so far ahead of most other Roads as to justify what, at first sight, might seem to be extravagant expenditures in construction.

The $800,000 advanced on the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad, which will be all repaid by July next, together with reserved earnings and what may be derived from New-Albany and Salem Securities, will go a long way towards, if they do not entirely suffice for, the construction of a double track, as fast as it will be required, if built, as may be done, by sections.

At the commencement of this enterprise, the Eastern Directors, although aiming ultimately at Chicago, were too conservative and cautious to adopt at once the advice of their Western agents, and extend the road to that point, as they might then have done, at comparatively small expense, besides avoiding the advances to the Illinois Central and New-Albany and Salem Roads, and the secrecy and lumping of accounts, which has been so much and so justly complained of. Now, however, results are being realized that justify these measures, and it is to be hoped that for the future there will be no necessity for any withholding of the information regarding its affairs usually expected by and due to the public. The road as it now stands is in the position of one of the soundest, steady, dividend-paying Stocks in the country, and no excuse can be made or received for further advances to other roads, or any large additional expenditure on construction account, except for a double track.

The lease of the Joliet cut-off is to be condemned on general principles which should regulate Railway management, because not *essentially* necessary. But half this lease having been taken by the Illinois Central, the loss to the Michigan Central, even assuming that the cut-off pays nothing, cannot in any event exceed $40,000@50,000 ₩ annum, and but few years will elapse ere the local business alone will pay all charges. All the other Western connections have been made without expense or advances [illegible] stock in these roads, as well as the Great Western of Canada, having been taken individually by Members of the Michigan Central.

You may shortly expect further communication, having reference to the Galena and Chicago, and Michigan Southern Roads. Also [illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Thirteen hundred head of Beeves were offered to-day, of which 380 were driven eastward, [illegible] over, and the remainder sold at [illegible]. Hogs in demand. Sales at [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—THURSDAY. *First Board*—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible] Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1¾; Union Canal, [illegible]; Coal Co., 1¼@1½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Northern Light, for San Juan—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—[illegible] W. H. Edwards.—Total, 81.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island.11 11 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]